





## By Shoring Up Lon Nol Regime

## New U.S. Envoy to Cambodia Seeks to Lure Reds to Talks

By David K. Shipler

PHNOM PENH, June 18 (NYT).—With toughness and finesse, the new U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, John Dean, has been charging around the country, reproaching generals, warring opposition leaders and searching—so far in vain—for some insurgents who are willing to negotiate.

The government of Marshal Lon Nol is widely regarded as corrupt, disorganized and ineffectual, and Mr. Dean is a zealous practitioner of pragmatic diplomacy. His aim, according to those who have watched him operate, is to make the government strong enough to withstand further military and economic pressure from the Communist-led insurgents and thereby force them eventually to the bargaining table.

The energy and bluntness with which he has pursued this mission have already made Mr. Dean's name a household word in Phnom Penh—at least in the villas of the generals and ministers.

He has been known to fly to beleaguered government enclaves, where he prods military commanders into starting attacks.

He instructs them in the principle of keeping pressure on their enemy on one place to siphon off insurgent troops from another. He pushes them to step up recruiting.

He was reported recently to have persuaded the government to retire 10 generals, arguing that the command structure was top-heavy and too old and lacked the prospect of advancement for young officers.

This may not fit the image of a United States disengaged from Indochina, but then the image does not fit the reality. As Mr. Dean is reportedly fond of pointing out to Cambodian officials, \$600 million a year in American aid is being provided to this tiny country, and it is his job to make sure it is spent well, not wasted or stolen.

In that sense, his activities cut across ideological lines. He not only is pushing the military into action but also is apparently making an effort to weed out corruption and eradicate some of the other ills that American liberals have long pointed to as reasons why they think the United States should not be supporting Marshal Lon Nol.

For example, Cambodian officials say it was Mr. Dean who persuaded them to end their censorship of dispatches to the foreign press. And when a recent audit by the embassy showed that some aviation fuel had disappeared from air-force stocks, Mr. Dean is said to have required the Cambodian government to repay the United States for all \$310,000 of it.

Mr. Dean reportedly wants to create the impression of a reason-

ably stable, functioning government, both for the benefit of the congressmen who vote on U.S. aid bills and for the UN members who will vote next fall on whether to give the Cambodian seat to the insurgents.

The aggressiveness he brings to this post was forged out of negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris over the shape of the famous bargaining table, his 1972 tour as a foreign service officer in northern South Vietnam and his important role as chargé d'affaires in Laos, where he was instrumental in helping to form a coalition government.

Most of the diplomatic community here in Phnom Penh seems convinced that Mr. Dean has exhausted every lead in the vain hope of finding some representative of the insurgents willing to open discussions. He has told people that there is just nobody here to talk to and that, in the meantime, his job is to make the government strong enough to hold out and force negotiations.



FRUGAL FRENCH—New bank soon to be on the market in France has the likeness of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who said, "I think it is a good thing and I'll do my best to see that the French people fill it up."

## Malaysia Reds Reject Appeal To Surrender

## Plea Followed Start Of Links With Peking

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 18 (AP).—Guerrillas of the outlawed Malaysian Communist party have rejected a plea from Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak that they surrender.

Mr. Razak called for the surrender upon his return from Peking early this month after establishing diplomatic relations with China.

"Razak vainly attempts to use the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Chinese government to make political headway at home and plays the trick of luring people to surrender to his side," the guerrillas said in a clandestine radio broadcast last week.

## 1,800 Rebels

Mr. Razak had offered the 1,800 guerrillas, who operate mainly along the Thai-Malaysian border, a return to society and the privileges of other citizens if they lay down their arms. He said they could take part in politics by joining existing political organizations, although Communism would remain banned.

The radio broadcast said: "The enemy tries in every way to take the weapons out of the hands of the people and we people must counteract their attempt by tightly holding our weapons and persisting in the struggle."

Malaysia has charged that the clandestine radio station—known as "the Voice of the Malaysian Revolution"—transmits from southern China, but the Chinese denied this during negotiations for establishment of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Razak had stated that establishment of diplomatic ties and promise of noninterference in Malaysia's affairs means Chinese recognition of Malaysia's sovereignty and independence and the withdrawal of the verbal support that Peking has been giving the guerrillas.

Diplomats said this was the first reaction from the guerrillas on Mr. Razak's visit to Peking.

The guerrillas are remnants of the 12-year Malaysian Communist emergency that ended in July, 1960. The government now claims they pose no major threat. But on June 7 a police inspector in charge of a campaign against subversion was shot and killed by presumed guerrillas in the capital.

In the Malaysian state of Sarawak, the Communist organization was reported to have accepted an offer similar to the amnesty bid rejected by the guerrillas broadcast. Since March this year, 581 Sarawak guerrillas have laid down their arms, including their leader, Song Chee Kok. About 100 of them are still in the jungle.

## China, France Given Protests By Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, June 18 (Reuters).—The government today called in the French and Chinese ambassadors and handed them protests over nuclear tests conducted by their countries this week.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam followed up his strong criticism yesterday of the French test by denouncing the Chinese today for their nuclear blast.

"The Australian government considers that the Chinese government has acted in a most irresponsible manner in conducting nuclear tests in the Pacific region," he said.

An Australian long-termism noted today to support French ships to protect French nuclear tests. A meeting of all nations involved in maritime trade agreed that the test would remain in effect until the new series of atmospheric tests at the Mururoa Atoll is completed.

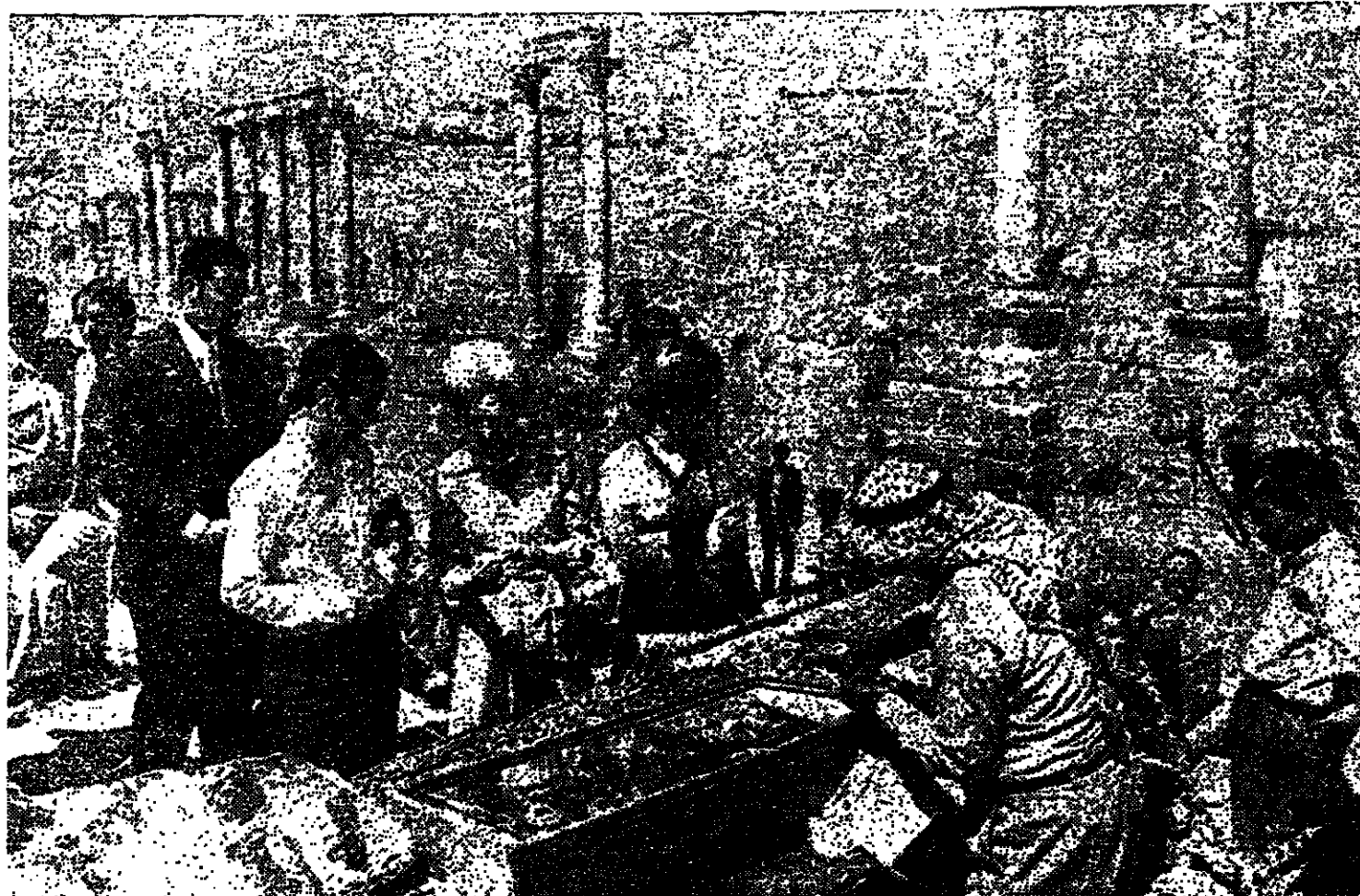
However, the test ban on nuclear tests was not applied to French ships. A group of other nations, including the United States, is working to bring French ships to the Mururoa Atoll.

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Mrs. Nixon stopping to buy gifts from peddler at Temple of Artemis during a visit to historic sites in Jordan.

## Spinola Flies To Azores to Meet Nixon

LISBON, June 18 (UPI).—President Antonio de Spínola left mainland Portugal for the first time as head of state today to brief President Nixon in the Azores on the political situation in Portugal and discuss the future of America's military base at Lajes.

Gen. Spínola, accompanied by Deputy Premier Francisco Sá Carneiro, flew in a Portuguese Air Force jet to the U.S. Navy and Air Force base at Lajes, on Portuguese Terceira Island, about 200 miles off the Portuguese mainland.

Immediately after their talks, to be held at the base today and tomorrow, Mr. Nixon is to fly back to Washington.

During their meeting the two presidents are expected to discuss a wide range of subjects, particularly America's continued use of the base. Diplomatic sources said another important topic will be the Arab oil embargo imposed on Portugal because it allowed the United States to use the Azores as a refueling stop to ferry supplies to Israel during the October Middle East war.

Gen. Spínola is expected to brief Mr. Nixon on Portuguese political developments since the April 25 army coup and on the government's plans for its African territories.

America's lease on the Lajes base expired in February, and an agreement with Portugal gives the United States until August to decide whether to continue occupying it.

Post office workers in Lisbon, meanwhile agreed to relax their wage strike to allow Gen. Spínola to telephone from the Azores. Only the President will be allowed to call, no one else, a union official said.

## Record Filings In Canada Vote

OTTAWA, June 18 (AP).—A record number of candidates have entered the campaign for Canada's general parliamentary election July 8.

A late surge of applications before last night's deadline pushed the total past the 1972 mark of 1,117 candidates. The official total was not yet available, but an unconfirmed report said 1,210 persons had filed.

Authorities said the two major parties, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives led by Robert Stanfield, had both entered candidates for all 264 seats in the House of Commons. The New Democratic party is contesting all but two seats.

Other candidates represent the Social Credit party and small groups or independents.

## Nixon Visit Seen Hard On Dissidents in Russia

TEL AVIV, June 18 (AP).—President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union later this month will precipitate a crackdown on Jewish and other dissidents, ballet dancer Valery Panov predicted today.

"Security authorities try to isolate those regarded as dangerous and keep them away from guests on the level of Nixon," Mr. Panov said.

Mr. Panov, who emigrated from the Soviet Union last Friday, said that he was arrested and held for 10 days during Mr. Nixon's 1972 visit to Moscow. He said he was freed only after Mr. Nixon left the country.

## Nixon Winds Up 5-Nation Trip to Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)  
with long official dinners almost every night.

## Geneva Negotiations

Whether the President's trip has contributed directly to peace settlement may not be known for many months. No one in the American party believes that the Mideast peace negotiations scheduled to begin later in the year in Geneva will be easy or that decisions can be reached quickly.

The President repeatedly emphasized that he had no easy solutions to offer. Last night, at a banquet in Amman, after King Hussein expressed a hard line on Arab demands on Palestine, Jerusalem and the borders, repeating what other Arab leaders had said, the President seemed at the end of his patience.

"I wish this evening that I could have brought with me a briefcase full of solutions and I could have laid them out on this table," the President said.

But he insisted that there was

no cause for despair. What would cause despair, he said, would be a return in this area to "the old way, and the old way was to dig in, freeze into place and wait for another conflict to break loose."

The President used almost the same words the night before in urging Israeli officials to take risks for peace and to show in the cause of peace the same courage they demonstrated in war.

"War is not a solution and cannot be a solution to problems as intricate as this, not at this period in the history of this area," Mr. Nixon told King Hussein.

The Arab leaders have emphasized a hard line toward Israel on the issues of borders, the Palestinian people and control of the Arab section of Palestine. But all the leaders that the President visited expressed their confidence in him, directly or indirectly. After the rigors of Watergate, the vast crowds must have given him a lift and in both Israel and the Arab countries he heard himself referred to as a "great" American President.

The leaders of the Middle Eastern nations appear to have only a dim understanding of Watergate. In Israel, newsmen found themselves stopped on the streets and asked whether the trip would not strengthen Mr. Nixon at home.

The leaders in this part of the world see their future wrapped up in part in Mr. Nixon's future, just as he now has a new interest in the survival of Mideast leaders with whom he has established a personal relationship.

Many of the Arab leaders voice a deeply suspicious attitude toward democratic leaders like Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts because of their strongly pro-Israeli stands. Reporters with Mr. Nixon heard some concern expressed whether Vice-President Ford, if he should succeed Mr. Nixon, would be as sympathetic to Arab countries.

An Egyptian journalist, who was asked why there were such enthusiastic expressions of friendship for the President, replied that Arabs are "fed up" with the Russians, on whom they long leaned for support when the United States was antagonistic. He said that the people believe peace is possible as a result of American efforts, that Arabs admire Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and that the people expect the cooperative programs with the United States to produce economic benefits.

## 10 Soviet Jews Allowed to Leave For Rabbi School

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).—The Soviet government has given approval for 10 young men to take rabbinical training in Hungary at the only functioning Jewish seminary in Eastern Europe, it was reported today.

Rabbi Arthur Schneider, president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation and rabbi of the Park East Synagogue in New York, disclosed the decision after meeting this morning with Petr Makarov, deputy chairman for the Soviet Council on Religious Affairs.

The shortage of rabbis is an acute problem for Soviet Jewry. Western specialists have estimated that fewer than six rabbis are now serving the country's two million Jews and that major communities in Kiev, Odessa and Leningrad are without a rabbi.

Mr. Schneider had previously negotiated permission for two Soviet Jews to take rabbinical training at the Budapest seminary. The cost of the 10 candidates' education will be financed partly by Soviet Jewry and partly by funds from the Appeal of Conscience Foundation.

## Italy Court Voids Kidnapping Deal

ROME, June 18 (AP).—Italy's highest appellate court today voided a lower-court decision to free eight convicts in exchange for a kidnapped district attorney.

The decision by the Court of Cassation came nearly four weeks after Genoa's assistant prosecutor Mario Sossi remained freed following 35 days in captivity.

A Genoa court had bowed to the demand of the kidnappers, a far-left group called the "Red Brigades," but said the convicts would be released only after Mr. Sossi was freed—which he was on May 23. Today's annulment was announced without elaboration.

## Russian Orthodox Seminary Has Too Many Candidates

ZAGORSK, U.S.S.R. June 18 (AP).—In monastic surroundings, 40 young men are preparing to take vows as Russian Orthodox priests and carry the word of God into an officially godless society.

The men graduated from the seminary at Zagorsk Monastery, 45 miles from Moscow. The seminary's rector says, "We have no trouble finding youths with a call to the priesthood."

Last year, he said, three-fourths of the 300 applicants had to be turned away because there was no room for them.

## Four-Year Course

The monastery, with its lovely old churches, draws thousands of tourists every year. It contains the residence of the patriarch and two of the five Orthodox theological schools permitted to exist in the Soviet Union.

The rector, Archbishop Vladimir, recently described how a

young candidate enters the seminary for a four-year course, with ordination following graduation. Those who receive excellent grades can go on to the Zagorsk Academy for years of higher theological training; the others are assigned to parishes, the 37-year-old archbishop said.

Before ordination, a student must "finalize his family life. Archbishop Vladimir said, "If he wants to marry, he must be married before his ordination or else become a monk, taking vows of celibacy."

About 750 men are in theological schools in the Soviet Union, he said. Three hundred are in the Zagorsk schools, about the same number in the Leningrad seminary and academy, and about 150 in the seminary in the Ukrainian city of Odessa.

The rector insisted that the Soviet government plays no role in selecting students for the Zagorsk schools. He said, however, that the Soviet militia "police" are given the names of men accepted for admission so they can be given permission to live in Zagorsk.

Resident's Pass

A Soviet citizen must receive a pass to live in a city other than his native town.

"If the militia refuses the right of living in Zagorsk to a student, that means he doesn't have an unblemished past, and we don't want him," the archbishop asserted.

But such cases are rare, he added.

Most seminarians are the sons of farmers or workers and have taken an active part in church services since childhood.

"Some come to religion through anti-religious publications," the rector said. "Someone would ask applicants where they acquired their faith, then they are reading the atheistic magazine 'Science and Religion' and getting the knowledge about religion they wanted."

Archbishop Vladimir said the money for running the seminary comes from voluntary contributions of church members. Asked if the Soviet government could fund the seminary, he said, "Absolutely not."

## Nixon Backed By Harriman On A-accord

## Support Is Urged for Efforts in Moscow

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WT).—President Nixon "deserves a point" for planning to seek nuclear-arms accords at the Moscow summit without fear that will be lived into "a sell-out," veteran U.S. diplomat Aver Harriman said yesterday.

Soviet Communist party official Leonid Brezhnev told Mr. Harriman in a three-hour session June 4 that "he believed the important steps could be taken when he meets Mr. Nixon at the end of this month," Mr. Harriman said in an interview.

"I think we ought to give President Nixon full support in trying to make progress on arms control," Mr. Harriman said.

He returned to Washington last weekend from a month's travel abroad. He said that he strongly disagrees with fellow Democrats and Republicans who argue that it is too dangerous for President Nixon to negotiate nuclear weapons while impeachment threat hangs over him.

"I am not afraid of sellouts, giveaways," said Mr. Harriman. "What I am afraid of is over-riding by people who are demanding too much."

Mr. Harriman, 82, is still active in Democratic councils as spokesman on foreign affairs drawing on his experience in 11 Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson administrations. In 19 he was the chief U.S. negotiator on the American-Soviet-British accord banning nuclear tests above ground, in the seas and outer space.

Mr. Brezhnev publicly said Friday that the Soviet Union was prepared also for "limitation underground nuclear tests up to their full termination."

In his talk with Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Harriman said, the Soviet leader put his strongest emphasis on seeking new controls on nuclear weapons and also beginning to talk about reduction which he thought was very significant.

"He said we had to take [arms control] out of the hands of soldiers, as he called it, and deal with it on a political basis," Mr. Harriman said. "I agree, experts are important, but only up to a point. Somebody has to make trade, and that is a political decision."

Mr. Brezhnev, at the same time, wants definite "to be reversible, not a flash in the pan," Mr. Harriman said. "He left Mr. Brezhnev, the American said, he was convinced that 'this fellow is ready to rise above petty things.' It was the first meeting of the two men."

## 1953 Uprising In E. Germany Marked in Bonn

BONN, June 18 (UPI).—West Germans yesterday commemorated the abortive 1953 revolt against Communist rule in East Germany with renewed calls to overcome the division imposed by the nation after World War I.

Parliamentary President Anni Frenkel said East Germany could help their West German counterparts by breaking through the incrustation of ideology.

But Heinrich Winkler, a deputy chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic party, said "The denial of human rights, the unfair part of Germany should be taken up by the United Nations, if the UN Charter more than just a piece of paper."

Mrs. Frenkel, a member of the Social Democratic party, said "The commemoration of the revolt of the past always has reminded of what divides us, Germany against our will."

"But it is not that which divides that gives this day meaning and substance, but that which unites us," Mrs. Frenkel said.

There is no synthesis of opposing systems. But only a real possibility of understanding how to remain open to the questions and expectations of the people in the other part of Germany."

## Cyprus Unions Plan Anti-Strife Walkout

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 18 (UPI).—Greek-Cypriot unions and organizations supporting President Makarios have called for demonstrations, strikes, to protest violence claimed two lives in three days last weekend with gun shootings of police officers.

Makarios supporters and bomb attacks against government installations and property belonging to the archbishop's followers.



## 14 Convenient Holiday Inns in West Germany.

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Hunt and Young

## Two 'Plumbers' Get Immunity for the Trial of Ehrlichman

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—A federal judge, acting at the request of Watergate prosecutors, has granted two key members of the White House "plumbers" immunity from prosecution for their testimony at the forthcoming trial of Ellsberg break-in suspects.

The prospective witnesses, Howard Hunt Jr. and David Young, had been given immunity a year before appearing before grand juries, but had balked at testifying at the trial unless they were given assurance that their testimony would not be used against them.

U.S. District Judge George J. P. Baker signed the immunity orders in a two-minute court hearing. Special Watergate prosecutor John Jaworski asked Judge Baker to issue the orders. He said that Hunt and Young had submitted affidavits saying that, if given protection against prosecution, they would, when called to the stand, plead the 5th Amendment—under which a person may be forced to incriminate himself with testimony.

Trial begins June 26. Hunt and Young are expected to be key government witnesses in the trial of former presidential aide John Ehrlichman and three other men accused of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding, with a break-in staged at his office in September, 1971, in search of Ellsberg's records. The trial is scheduled to begin on June 26.

Hunt was co-director and not was a member of the "plumbers" unit set up by the White House in the summer of 1971 to investigate leaks of national security information following Mr. Ellsberg's disclosure of the Pentagon papers.

Hunt, who pleaded guilty last year in the Watergate bugging case, has spent nearly 11 months in jail, was released on bail on a \$250,000 appeal. He told reporters that he is living in his only home in Potomac, Md., 30 miles from Washington, D.C., and that he will be finished his memoirs, which will be published in fall.

House Panel's Inquiry. Meanwhile, the House Judiciary committee resumed its impeachment inquiry today by reviewing the event, leading to one of President Nixon's most explosive

decisions—the firing last October of the first Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox. It was this decision that triggered a national outcry against the President and led House leaders to formally launch the impeachment study.

The committee, now in its sixth week of its impeachment inquiry, was being briefed on the Cox firing by its staff.

The question before the committee is whether Mr. Nixon participated in efforts to frustrate the Watergate investigation, both before and after Mr. Cox was fired, by actions that included the illegal withholding of evidence.

In the next phase of the inquiry, possibly next week, the committee must decide whether to call witnesses to fill in any gaps in the staff's presentation of available evidence.

So far, all committee hearings have been closed. Mr. Nixon's Watergate defense attorney, James St. Clair, who has been sitting in on these sessions, said today that he hopes the committee will allow him to present his closing arguments against impeachment in public.

Attorney General William French Smith told a television interviewer yesterday that Mr. Nixon was wrong to tell aides about secret grand jury proceedings on Watergate.

Mr. Smith defended Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen's actions in discussing with Mr. Nixon the grand jury investigation into the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Smith said he believed that Mr. Petersen would not have discussed the case with Mr. Nixon if he had known "that it was thereafter immediately discussed with numerous people and leaked all over."

The U.S. District Court here yesterday began a disciplinary proceeding against former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst as a lawyer.

The grievance committee of the court ordered that Kleindienst show cause within 30 days "why he should not, as a member of the bar of this court, be disciplined."

Kleindienst, 50, the first former attorney general convicted of a crime, pleaded guilty last month to refusing to answer certain questions about an FBI anti-trust action put to him by the Senate Judiciary Committee at his confirmation hearing.



ONE MORE FOR THE BOOK—Two teen-aged teams in Benton, Ill., set a record for endurance volleyball last week, playing 11 straight days, come what may, including downpours that turned the court into a quagmire as shown here. They have vowed to play another 29 days, until July 13, before calling off the matches.

## Filibuster, Veto Threatened

### Senate Debates Changes in Income Taxes

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—Aid threats of a filibuster and a presidential veto, the Senate yesterday began debate on proposals to reduce personal income taxes by \$6.5 billion and to eliminate the oil industry's 23 percent depletion allowance.

Strongly opposed to the tax proposals, Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., held the floor virtually all day, and was promised help in warding off the provisions by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill. Sen. Percy, an unlikely ally, pledged "extensive discussion" in harness with Sen. Allen to expose the dangers of the tax changes.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chief sponsor of the amendments to add tax riders to the routine bill to raise the limit on the national debt, told the Senate that his amendments were designed to "provide urgently needed fiscal stimulus to keep the economy from sinking deeper into the current recession."

#### 'Relief to Millions'

He said that his planned increase in the personal income tax exemption, from \$750 to \$825 a person, "would provide significant relief to millions of taxpayers suffering under the sustained, severe inflation that has now reached the double-digit level."

After Sen. Allen said he might seek to block any vote on Sen. Kennedy's amendments indefinitely, Sen. Kennedy and the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., conferred on the possibility of introducing a cloture petition. Later, Sen. Mansfield filed the petition, which

## U.S. to Purchase Beef and Pork To Boost Prices

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—President Nixon's chief economic adviser announced today that the government will buy up to \$100 million worth of beef and pork this summer to help relieve this depressed market.

Counselor Kenneth Rush said the meat would be donated to school lunch programs. He said Mr. Nixon approved the purchases now, "while farm livestock prices are low, in order to provide student lunches during the coming school year."

The White House announcement followed a meeting yesterday with representatives of the meat industry and cattlemen called by Mr. Nixon to discuss the economic crunch on producers.

Livestock prices have fallen steadily at the farm level for eight months while holding relatively high at the retail level.

Commenting on the White House announcement, Claire Robinson, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, said: "We're pleased with their announcement, but they're a long way from the cure. If the meat was purchased all at one time, it would represent about 2 1/2 days of slaughter."

## 16 Navy AWOLs Said to Surrender

TOKYO, June 18 (UPI).—A U.S. Navy spokesman said today that 16 of 52 men who failed to show up for the departure of the aircraft carrier Midway have turned themselves in at Yokosuka base.

Eight of them have already rejoined the carrier, he said. The Navy refused comment on Japanese press reports that one of the 52, a 19-year-old sailor, was arrested yesterday in Yamagata, in northern Honshu, Japan's main island, where he was staying at the home of a friend. Press reports had said the men refused to return to the Midway in protest against alleged racial discrimination and long working hours.

## High Court Ruling Is Setback For Women's Rights Groups

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI).—The Supreme Court ruling yesterday that states can deny disability benefits to women incapacitated by normal pregnancy was a serious setback for advocates of equal rights for women.

Before the 5-3 ruling yesterday, feminists had won some limited victories in the courts in the last few years on issues like mandatory pregnancy leaves for public-school teachers and allowances for husbands of service women.

Associate Justice Potter Stewart wrote for the majority that "there is no risk from which men are protected and women are not" under the California law in question, and "likewise there is no risk from which women are protected and men are not."

In his dissent, however, Associate Justice William Brennan Jr. noted that the program protects men when they are incapacitated by prostate trouble or circumcision, which affect only members of their sex, and hemophilia and gout, which are largely confined to males.

#### Lower Court Reversed

The high court ruling reversed a decision of a panel of three judges in a U.S. District Court, which had held that the California program violated the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law.

In the majority opinion, Justice Stewart declared that the state had "a legitimate interest" in keeping the program self-supporting, in keeping benefits adequate for kinds of disability now covered and in keeping employees' contribution rates low.

"There is nothing in the Constitution," he said, "that requires the state to subordinate or compromise its legitimate interests solely to create a more comprehensive social-insurance program than it already has."

In his dissent, Justice Brennan declared that "the economic effects caused by pregnancy-related disabilities are functionally indistinguishable from the effects caused by any other disability."

"By singling out for less favorable treatment a gender-linked disability peculiar to women," he continued, "the state has created a double standard for disability compensation; a limitation is

imposed upon the disabilities for which women workers may recover, while men received full compensation for all disabilities suffered."

Justice Brennan called the majority decision a "retreat" that "threatens to return men and women to a time when 'traditional' equal-protection analysis sustained legislative classifications that treated differently members of a particular sex solely because of their sex."

Joining in the dissent were Associate Justices William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall.

## Soviet Diplomat At N.Y. JDL Trial

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI).—A Soviet diplomat testified as a government witness yesterday at the U.S. District Court trial for juvenile delinquency of two Jewish Defense League members accused of knocking him down and dousing him with beef blood.

The appearance on the witness stand of German Kosenkov is believed to mark the first time a Soviet diplomat has testified in an American court against a U.S. citizen. Foreign officials have traditionally refused to testify in American courts for fear of losing their diplomatic immunity.

Mr. Kosenkov, 47, a second secretary in the Soviet mission at the UN, identified Mitchell Rein, 17, of Brooklyn, as one of the two youths who attacked him on March 17, 1973, in Manhattan. Rein was found guilty and faces a sentence of confinement until he is 21.

## S. African Aide Hurt By Captured Weapon

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 18 (UPI).—A captured guerrilla weapon blew up in the face of the South African director of prisons, Gen. J. C. Steyn, causing minor injuries, Rhodesian officials said today.

The accident occurred when Gen. Steyn visited an arsenal of captured guerrilla weapons in Salisbury and handled the one which exploded.

## Answers Stolen, N.Y. State Drops 9 School Tests

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP).—Four more New York achievement examinations—the Regents exams—were canceled yesterday in an unprecedented and still mounting "cribbing" scandal. Nine tests have been called off altogether.

The latest cancellations were of chemistry and physics exams. They previously had been postponed 24 hours, with the idea of replacing them with tests using a rearranged sequence of the same questions and answers.

However, authorities in Albany said that they had received reports that the questions as well as the answers to these tests were on sale to students, so that any rearrangement of the question-and-answer sequence would be futile.

Approximately 700,000 high school students in the state were scheduled to take this week the 21 achievement examinations that form the basis for awarding the state's highest academic diploma. High marks are considered important aids to graduates seeking college admission.

However, officials disclosed Friday that stolen answer sheets were being sold in the New York metropolitan area at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$40 a sheet.

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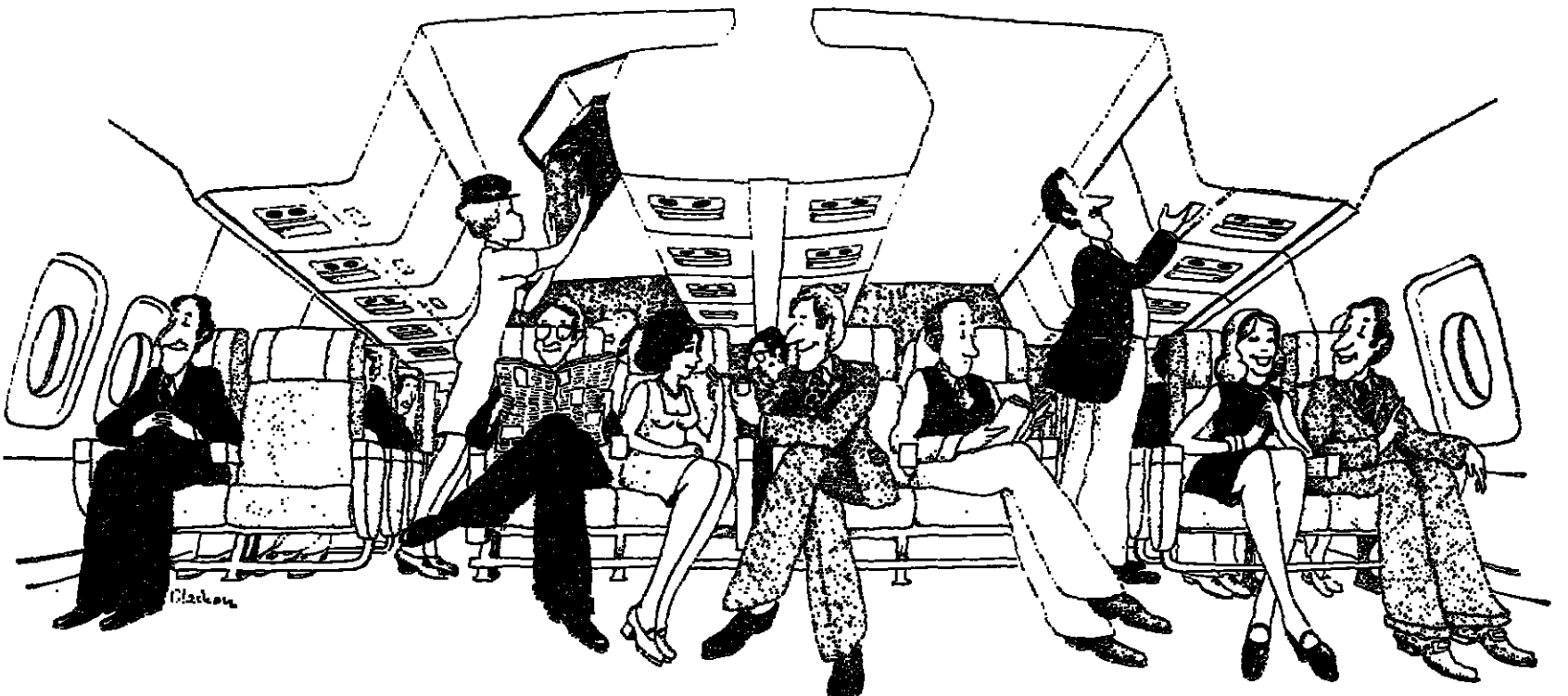
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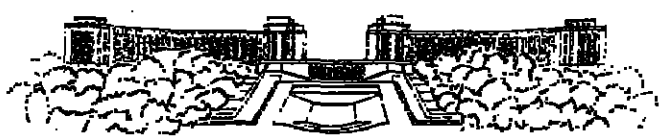
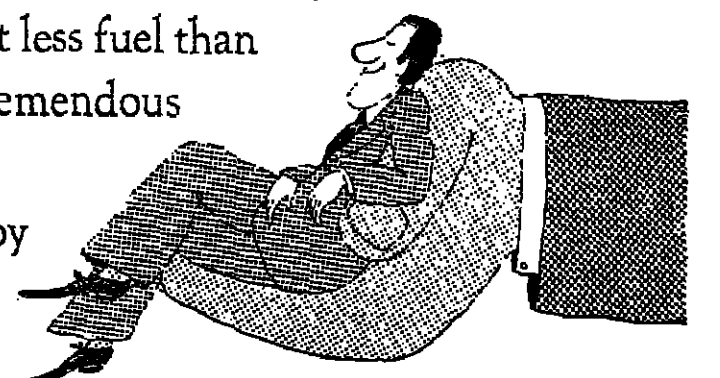


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## Despite Its Present Poverty

## Ecuador Invests Oil Profits for Future

By Terri Shaw

QUITO, Ecuador, June 18 (AP).—Still somewhat overwhelmed by the flood of oil dollars pouring into the country, Ecuador's nationalistic military government has vowed to avoid what it sees as the mistakes of other oil-producing countries and to invest its new revenues in the nation's future.

But many Ecuadorians, angered by rising prices and food shortages, are demanding their share of oil profits now.

In the less than two years that Ecuador has been exporting oil from the unusually rich fields in its eastern jungle, the government's income has quadrupled, according to Adm. Gustavo Larín, minister of Natural Resources.

The 250,000 barrels a day now being exported are expected to sell for close to a billion dollars

this year, according to the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress.

The generals and admirals who hold most cabinet posts speak often of "sowing oil" and the metaphor is a good one.

It means that oil money will be "sown" to develop agriculture, communications, electricity, schools and industry, so that the country will "reap" a healthy, productive economy before the oil wells go dry—in about 20 years.

## A Major Flaw

Investing in the future has one major flaw. There are no immediately visible results, and Ecuador needs visible results.

The sad fact is that, for many in Ecuador, the standard of living has decreased since the oil boom. Oil company investments and the increased cost of import-

ed goods have caused a steep rise in prices and shortages of many basic foods. The combination is explosive.

"There are two ways to change a government—guns and hunger," said a U.S.-educated Ecuadorian engineer. "We have the hunger."

For the moment at least, no one is predicting a change of government. The military regime, which took power in February, 1972, is generally credited with ruling efficiently and being considerably less corrupt than its predecessors.

Meanwhile, oil money pours in. A Texaco-Gulf consortium pumps petroleum through a 32-mile pipeline constructed through the Amazonian jungle and over a rocky pass 13,000 feet high in the Andes. Most of the oil is exported to the United States.

Figures provided by Texaco indicate that the government receives 67 percent of the oil money in direct or indirect taxes. It also carefully monitors operation of the wells and pipelines.

"You don't move in the oil industry without government control, and that's good," a Texaco representative said. "We're a very good guest in Ecuador."

## Senate Confirms Sawhill 2d Time

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—After a 24-hour delay, the Senate confirmed John Sawhill today as the government's new energy chief. The vote was 87 to 4.

The action came after Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., called for the nomination's rejection as "a clear signal to the administration that the Congress is fed up with fuel-pricing policies that fleece the public for the benefit of the major oil companies."

The nomination of Mr. Sawhill, who had been deputy director of the Federal Energy Office before William Simon moved up to be secretary of the Treasury, had been previously approved by the Senate yesterday. But that action was rescinded when Sen. Abourezk advised leaders that he wished to speak against it.



ACROSS THE OCEAN—The Tai Ki, replica of 2,000-year-old Chinese junk, being pulled by tug yesterday around tip of Hong Kong Island as it heads up open sea channel at start of 13,000 mile trans-Pacific voyage. In white shirt, at top in rear is Carl Grange of Denmark, captain of expedition headed by Kuno Knobl of Vienna.

## A Merchant Vessel Reaches Cyprus—After 22 Centuries

By Steven V. Roberts

KYRENIA, Cyprus, June 18 (AP).—About 2,200 years ago, a tramp merchant ship set off on a journey through the eastern Mediterranean, stopping at such islands as Samos, Kos and Rhodes, trading in oil and wine, millstones and almonds.

Less than two miles outside this port on the north coast of Cyprus, the ship sank in 100 feet of water, probably while trying to ride out a storm.

A bit off schedule, the old tramp has finally made it to Kyrenia. Unearthed from the sea floor by a team of archaeologists, it is the oldest vessel ever recovered from the sea and the second oldest known to survive from antiquity, according to Michael Katsev, director of the excavation. The older one is a Nile riverboat found in the Great Pyramid of Cheops.

After seven years of work, this "time capsule," as Mr. Katsev calls it, is going on display soon, with air-conditioning to preserve the wood. The setting will be the former barracks room of a Crusaders' castle that has guarded the entrance to this lovely harbor since AD 1200.

## Built to Last

The ship's skeleton still bears the mark of a skilled and dedicated craftsman. "He built it to last," said the archaeologist, gazing up at the wide-bottomed hull, curving gracefully toward the barrel-vaulted ceiling of the castle. "He built it with his name on it. He was saying, this is my work and I'm proud of it."

The resurrection of this "giant jigsaw puzzle" began in 1965, when a local sponge diver noticed a large cache of amphorae embedded in the bottom. Mr. Katsev, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Susan, a sculptor and draftsman, came to Cyprus in 1967 looking for a promising wreck and were told about the vessels.

Extensive surveys convinced the Katsevs that the find was worth pursuing and they went back to the United States to raise money and recruit a team. The total cost, about \$550,000, has been borne mainly by the National Geographic Society, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Cyprus Mines Corp. and the Cook Foundation.

## Iceland Election Is Expected To Settle Fate of U.S. Base

KEFLAVIK, Iceland, June 18 (AP).—Iceland's general elections at the end of the month could serve as a referendum on the future of the American military base here.

U.S. defense officials maintain that the base—used chiefly for monitoring Russian activity in the Atlantic—is a "critical point in the present-day balance of power."

Iceland's left-oriented coalition government asked the United States and NATO to totally phase out the base at Keflavik during an 18-month period beginning at the end of this year, but parliament was dissolved May 9 and new elections will be held June 30.

## Clear Choice

Although inflation is the main issue, the parties are divided on

## 1½ Billion Bits Of Data on U.S. Citizens

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—More than 1.5 billion pieces of information about American citizens have been collected in data banks by 54 federal agencies, Congress has been told.

As the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee started work on legislation to protect privacy, Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., said "just about every citizen in the country" is covered in the banks' diverse information.

A 4,000-page report to the subcommittee says that there are at least 650 federal data banks, of which 98 percent are computerized. It said that the great majority were established without legislative authority.

The report also said that about 29 data banks are concerned primarily with negative information, including agency blacklists, intelligence and civil disturbance files.

Obituaries  
Gen. Yadavendra Singh, 61  
Ex-Maharaja, Indian Envoy

NEW DELHI, June 18 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. Yadavendra Singh, India's ambassador to the Netherlands and former maharaja of Patiala, died in The Hague yesterday. He was 61.

A member of the princely family that ruled the Sikh state of Patiala, in northwest India, the maharaja was educated in Lahore, now in Pakistan, and trained to become a police officer under the British. He was appointed superintendent of police and later inspector general before the age of 23.

He subsequently joined the army and led the 3d Patiala Infantry in North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, where the British were fighting tribal rebels. During World War II, as a colonel in a Sikh regiment, he fought in Malaya, Burma and Italy.

At this time he succeeded his father, Maharaja Bhaninder Singh, and became ruler of the 3,700-square-mile state of Patiala and its 1.5 million people and joined the standing committee of the Chamber of Princes.

As maharaja he cooperated with the Indian government that succeeded the British administration in 1947 and consented to the merging of his state with five other neighboring Sikh states. He was appointed governor of the new region.

He was a member of Indian delegations to several international bodies, and in 1965 was named ambassador to Italy. Two years later he left this post to become a member of the Punjab state assembly. He was named ambassador to the Netherlands in 1971.

The maharaja captained Indian cricket teams in international matches and headed the Indian Olympic association for 23 years. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Mahvir Singh, is India's deputy high commissioner in London.

James M. Minifie  
WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP).—James M. Minifie, 74, former Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune and then the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., died Thursday in Victoria, British Columbia.

He had lived there since leaving the CBC here in 1968 after 15 years of service.

A naturalized U.S. citizen of British birth, Mr. Minifie joined the Herald Tribune in 1929, serving in its Paris bureau. He covered the Spanish Civil War and was head of the newspaper's Rome bureau from 1937 to 1940, when he was sent to the London bureau.

Mr. Minifie lost his right eye in an explosion during the London blitz. He subsequently was sent to Washington by the Herald Tribune to cover the White House.

In 1943, he became a member of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services and served in Sicily, Italy and Austria, where he organized "free" newspapers and set up radio broadcasts.

He received this country's Medal of Freedom as well as the Order of the British Empire. Mr. Minifie returned to Washington after the war and wrote military stories for the Herald Tribune. He joined the CBC here in 1953.

He also was at one time the Washington correspondent for the Toronto Telegram and on the Washington staff of Reporter magazine.

He was the author of three books: "Peacemaker of Powder Monkey Open at the Top" and "Who's Your Fat Friend?"

Mrs. Hanna Reuter  
BERLIN, June 18 (AP).—Mrs. Hanna Reuter, 75, widow of

Ernst Reuter, the first mayor postwar Berlin, died yesterday when the car in which she was riding struck a light pole in Bonn. Mrs. Reuter, who remained politically active as the death of her husband in 1953, was hailed today by Mr. Klaus Schulte of West Berlin as "a citizen whose life will remain an example for the future."

Pauline Carton  
PARIS, June 18 (Reuters).—Pauline Carton, 89, French actress and screen actress, died here yesterday. She was best known for her comic roles as a chora actress, and played in most of the films and plays written directed by Sacha Guitry.

Roger Hane  
NEW YORK, June 18 (AP).—Roger Hane, 36, a free-lance illustrator who was beaten and robbed while bicycling in Central Park on Friday, died yesterday of injuries. Mr. Hane's illustration had appeared in such magazines as Fortune, Playboy, Life, and the Ladies' Home Journal. His last work appeared in current issue of New York magazine.

Britain Puts Farm Ideas Before EEC

LUXEMBOURG, June 18 (Reuters).—British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart called on Common Market today to improve the working of its farm policy and give greater access to farm imports from nonmember countries.

Reaction to the change soured by Britain was mixed. Referring to the British stand for beef prices, Irish Farm Minister Mark Clinton said: "They've the best of all worlds and in mind they are unlikely to get it."

The British statement to agriculture ministers asked guaranteed access for some Commonwealth foodstuffs and an improvement in the European Economic Community's price support system, which guarantees farm against surpluses.

The main encouragement Britain was the acceptance of Farm Commissioner Pierre L. de la Motte's request to extend special pig subsidy due to expire in July.

Mr. Lardinois said he would commend the request to the community's Executive Commission a meeting tomorrow, but also said he would recommend an 11 percent price increase for British beef to bring it in line with other EEC members. British sources said this should not greatly affect retail prices.

Mr. Peart said he was encouraged by the farm council's assurance that his proposals would be carefully considered, although French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet said of ministers could only go along with a British idea if they were not current working lines.

Mr. Bonnet noted with satisfaction that Mr. Peart's statement did not contain the word "negotiation." Britain's Labor government has pledged to renegotiate the terms of EEC entry.

Mr. Peart called for a guaranteed entry of up to 140,000 tons of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom as a recognition of the need to help Australian cane sugar. He called for community imports of 1.4 million tons of sugar a year from developing countries on terms and a change in the import levy system to end discrimination against imports from North American hard wheat.

## U.S. Scientists Learn to Split Then Reassemble, Living Cells

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT).—Scientists have discovered a way of taking living cells apart and putting them back together again in ways that may reveal some of the secrets of aging, of cancer and of some of the most fundamental processes of life.

This reconstruction of cells growing in laboratory flasks can be done by the millions and within a span of several hours, according to scientists involved in the research.

Thus, for example, large numbers of aged cells could be given nuclei from young cells, or cancer cells could be given the genetic machinery of normal cells.

Both experiments might answer important scientific questions: Would a young nucleus make a cancer cell young? Would a normal nucleus make a cancer cell revert to normal?

Cell Differentiation  
Similarly, scientists hope to learn more about cell differentiation, the crucial process by which cells acquire the same genetic endowment but differentiate to form tissues of the eye, heart, brain, liver and all the other parts of the body.

The new technique, described in the May issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, was published in the journal by a team of scientists from the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Their first surprise was that, accomplished it, Mr. Minifie said in a telephone interview: "It is a fairly remarkable feat that you can take cells apart and put them together again."

Mammalian cells are fragile, noted, and it was far from certain that they could survive being "handled" in the way scientists planned to handle them.

The team used cells of a standard type grown in laboratory and known as mouse 3Y3 cells. These originated from a mouse embryo.

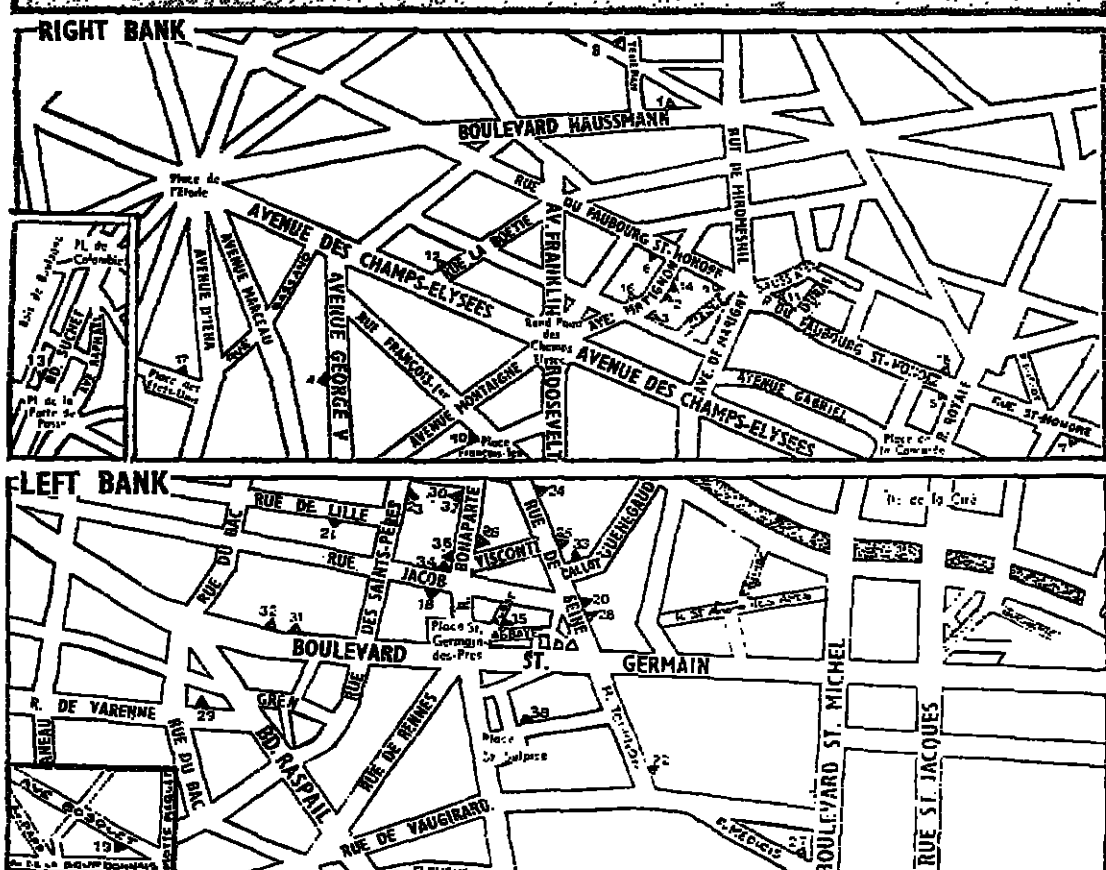
The scientists dismantled large numbers of them so the nuclei were separated from the cell bodies called cytoplasm. After doing this with two rate groups of cells, they

the nuclei from one group the cell bodies of the other, numbers of the resultant survived and have been in many generations in the laboratory in recent months.

The nucleus of a cell contains the genetic material that controls what it can do and what it becomes. The cell body contains the machinery that carries out the instructions.

The authors of the report are George Vouras, D. M.

## PARIS ART GALLERIES



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Death of Marshal Zhukov, 77,  
Is Rumored; Tass Denies It

MOSCOW, June 18 (AP).—Rumors circulated here today that retired Soviet Marshal Georgi Zhukov, Russia's most-decorated soldier, had died. The news agency Tass, however, denied the reports.

According to the reports, Marshal Zhukov, 77, died after an illness. He suffered a severe heart attack a few years ago and since has been living in retirement at his country home outside Moscow.

Quoted about the rumors, Moscow radio spokesmen said the reports were not true and added that they had received no such information.

A Western report said Marshal Zhukov's death would be announced by Moscow television this evening. But there was no such announcement.

A ranking official of the Defense Ministry newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), said it had no plans to publish an obituary tomorrow morning.

Earlier today, an unofficial source reported that Marshal Zhukov died in the Kremlin hospital after suffering a heart at-

tack. The source said he had been hospitalized there since December and had recently suffered four other heart attacks.

A stroke in 1969 paralyzed one of his arms and partially blinded him but he remained mentally strong and was able to complete his memoirs. He was last seen in public last year at the funeral of his 47-year-old second wife, the source said.

**Heinemann Signs Law on Abortion**  
BONN, June 18 (UPI).—President Gustav Heinemann signed a permissive abortion law today despite an opposition decision to ask the Constitutional Court to declare it in violation of article 2 of the basic law, which says that "everyone shall have the right to life and to inviolability of his person."

Under the new regulation, which takes effect immediately, any woman may have an abortion on demand during the first three months of pregnancy. Public health insurance will pay for the pregnancy, but not for contraceptive devices to prevent pregnancy.

The opposition Christian Democrats said they would approve of abortion only when necessary to save the mother's life or when she can prove that having a child would be an intolerable social or financial burden.

## Drugs Seized in France

GRENOBLE, France, June 18 (Reuters).—The police here said today that they had seized a cache of a new drug called "brown sugar," a mixture of heroin and caffeine. Two Frenchmen were arrested.

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## Little Left for American Boats

## Foreign Fleets Over-Fish New England Waters

By John Kifner

OVER GEORGES BANK, North Atlantic, June 18 (NYT)—In 1960, the fertile fishing grounds of these waters, about 70 miles off the North American coast, were worked only by small boats out of New England and Canada.

Now huge trawlers from afar—the Soviet Union, East European countries and, increasingly, Japan—drag their nets here and dump their catches into factory ships for processing and freezing, harvesting so much that they have depleted the fish population and drastically reduced the New England fishing industry.

Three species of fish central to the Yankee trade—haddock, yellow-tailed flounder and herring—have been so depleted that marine biologists fear they might not

recover. And, for the consumer, the increasing scarcity has driven the price of fresh fish in many cases higher than steak.

All along the New England coastline, fishing is a dying business, and the salty fishermen and fresh seafood, as symbolic of the region as autumn leaves and church steeples, are getting scarcer each year.

## Sardine Capital

In Eastport, Maine, on the northern border, once "the sardine capital of the world," there is no more fleet, and the remaining canneries pack Canadian-caught fish. In Portsmouth, N.H., lobstermen like Geno Marconi and his son curse the foreign ships that run over their pole.

Gloucester, Mass., where a bronze statue of a mariner in

his offshore marks the town's former status as a classic fishing port, has largely become a processing center for imported frozen fish. At the Boston fish pier one Friday, where once hundreds of men wielded fillet knives on the daily catch, only six boats were listed on the blackboard for the morning auction. Off the Nantucket shoals last summer, a swordfish captain wrote in his log of a horizon covered with Russian ships and wondered whether overfishing would turn the area "into a dead sea."

The old whaling town of New Bedford is still the top-dollar port on the east coast. But the auction room records there showed that while there were 1,103 trips by scallopers and 2,020 by druggers in 1963, by 1973 the number of voyages by scallop boats had fallen

to 368 and those by New Bedford druggers which net mainly flounder, to 1183.

The fishermen tend to sum up their problem in two words: "The Russians."

Actually, nearly a score of nations are fishing on the Georges Bank, and in southern New England waters.

The New England fishing industry is pressing for a bill pending in Congress that would extend the present 12-mile American fishing waters to a 200-mile limit. The bill is co-sponsored by Rep. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., whose district covers the Massachusetts coastline below Boston, and Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash. Fishermen in the northern Pacific, particularly off the coast of Alaska, are facing similar problems.

But the bill is opposed by the State and Defense Departments, and it appears that it will not get out of committee. The measure is also opposed by California tuna fishermen and Gulf Coast shrimpers, who fish off foreign coasts.

## Law of the Sea

Control of offshore waters and fishing rights will be one of the major topics at the UN sponsored Law of the Sea Conference, which will open in Caracas, Venezuela, Thursday.

The fishermen's plight is analogous to that of the one-mile family farm trying to compete with the modern corporate agriculture business.

The government-subsidized foreign fleets that began to appear here in the early 1960s consist of modern stern trawlers that bring their catch back to mother ships and factory vessels that freeze fillets into blocks and convert virtually every part of the fish into such products as fish meal and fertilizer. One of the Russian base ships, for example, is 532 feet long and carries a crew of 640. Some such ships stay at sea a year, with crews occasionally being rotated by helicopter.

By contrast, most of the American boats are tiny and outmoded side trawlers, some dating back more than 40 years. The fishermen concede, too, that American crews do not like to go out for more than a week or so. Washington subsidizes half the \$10-million cost of two modern long-range trawlers several years ago, but crews could not be found to man them.

## U.S. Imports

The result is that two-thirds of the fish eaten in the United States, much of it in such processed forms as fish sticks—is imported. Even much of the fresh fish in New England is trucked in from Canadian ports.

The foreign fleets, American fishermen complain, have torn up the marine habitat by bottom dragging and taking out the small feeder fish and young fish with fine mesh nets before they could reproduce.

Particularly harmful has been "pulse fishing," the practice of a fleet, closing in on a large school of fish and taking everything. On an attempt to halt the depletion, the 17-nation International Commission for North-west Atlantic Fisheries has placed some ground off-limits and for the first time, this year has introduced an overall weight quota of 224,000 metric tons (1,200,000 cubic tons) were harvested in 1973, which is to be further reduced next year.

## A Week's Catch

But any effect of the new regulations is a decade away for boats like the *Agatha*, one of half a dozen left in the once proud Boston fleet, whose crew of seven tied up by the dilapidated old Fish Exchange one recent Friday morning in plenty of time for the 7:15 auction buzzer. After a week on the Georges Bank, there were 36,000 pounds of mixed pollack, haddock, cod, catfish, redfish, hake and a flatfish called "dabs" on ice in the hold.

"Fish is awful scarce and the price is not much good," said Capt. Tommy Fowler, a 52-year-old skipper who has been at sea since 1929. The "lumpers" had unloaded the ship and crewmen were washing down the deck.

"There were 45 trawlers here 20 years ago," Capt. Fowler said bluntly. "Some say give it a chance. But, oh, it's gone, no doubt about it."

"When you don't see any small fish, you know that. And no young men are interested in the God-blessed thing anymore. It's a dead cause, a lost cause."

For most expeditions, the lure is no longer virgin territory, however. In most cases, the exploration-motivated expedition has been replaced by what Mr. von Hoffman calls the "oligarchy"—anthropology, geology, ornithology and so on.

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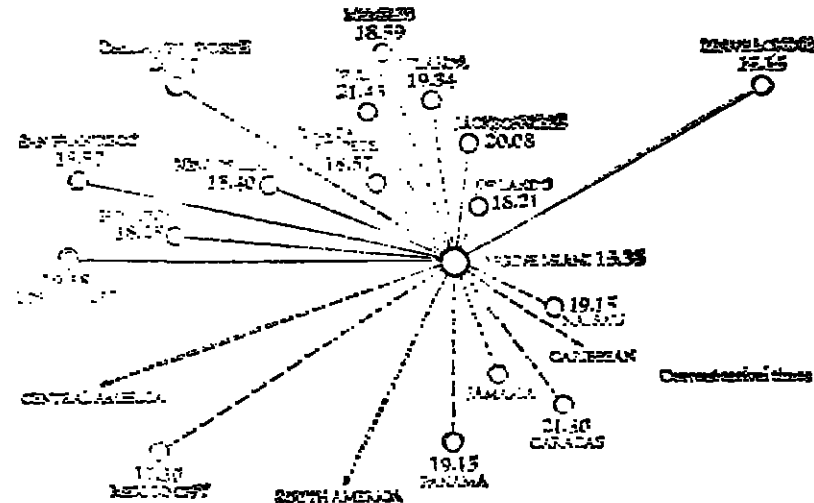
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## U.S. Sees Tough Bargaining on Law of Sea

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT)—The chief U.S. negotiator on the law of the seas said yesterday that nations seeking to work out a treaty governing the oceans face tough political choices, but he expressed a belief that they will make those choices to "avoid escalating conflict."

The negotiator, John Stevenson, made the statement in discussing the third UN Law of the Sea Conference. Its working sessions are scheduled to begin in Caracas, Venezuela, on Thursday. A two-week opening session was held at the UN last December.

The UN has invited 150 countries to the conference, and about 140 are expected to attend. The conference is scheduled to end Aug. 29. The hope is that a treaty can be drafted establishing territorial limits, and zones of control of resources on the continental shelf beyond those limits, and providing an international authority to deal with control of deep-sea beds.

Mr. Stevenson noted that there has been a breakdown in the old, informal rules governing the oceans, and that a new scramble is on for sea resources. "We are preparing a constitution for the oceans, which constitute 70 percent of the world," he said.

Mr. Stevenson, who is a special representative of President Nixon as well as chairman of the American negotiating team on these matters, briefed reporters at the State Department on the American negotiating position.

He stressed that there were conditions to each American proposal. As described by Mr. Stevenson, the U.S. proposals call for the following:

- Extension of territorial sovereignty from the present three miles to 12, provided there are "international guarantees for unimpeded transit through and over territorial straits."

- "Full Utilization"

- Establishment of a "broad area of coastal resource control" beyond territorial limits on condition that the control of resources not be equated with the extension of sovereignty, and on acceptance of the principle of "full utilization." By this principle, a coastal nation would have to be able to exploit the resources in its "economic zone" fully, or other states could encroach upon it.

- Establishment of an international authority to deal with seabeds beyond continental shelves, but "basically as a licensing organization" on a "first-come, first-served basis." This body could also provide for revenue sharing and technical aid to developing nations.

The negotiator noted that the Caracas conference would pit developed nations against developing countries, landlocked countries against coastal ones and concepts of internationalism against national and domestic political concerns.

## Conflicting Interests

He said that before the United States could sign any treaty, conflicting interests within this country would have to be reconciled. The conflicts, he said, were among the military, commercial shipping concerns, petroleum and

other mining groups, fishery jobs and environmental-protection organizations.

Negotiations on territorial limits and resource-control areas are complicated by the fact that there are no agreed limits at present. Some countries declare a three-mile limit, others a 12-mile

## Environmental Science Stressed

## N.Y. Explorers' Club Thinks Discovery Is Still Possible

By Robert A. Jones

NEW YORK, June 18.—In the days when there were still blank spaces on maps of the world, members would sit around the main lounge of the Explorers' Club, munching on antelope canapés and receiving reports from the latest expeditions to Bonaparte or Smedjebacken.

Robert Peary came to the club's neo-Gothic headquarters here to describe the first journey to the North Pole and, decades later, Thor Heyerdahl sought members' support for a plan he had to float a balsa raft, the *Kon Tiki*, across the Pacific.

The club was founded in 1904. It inherited the mantle of discovery from the Royal Geographic Society and the Royal Academy of London after those clubs had spent half a century helping to open Africa to the white man and the British Empire.

Within a few years, the New York group had gained an international standing, becoming one of the very few private clubs to which the great and famous of geographic discovery came to mingle and occasionally bicker with their peers.

Shrinking Blanks  
But even at the beginning of the 20th century, the world's blank spaces had grown small, with first-rank geographic challenges left only at the two polar regions and, perhaps, in parts of South America.

Now in its 70th year, the club suffered a kind of official humiliation recently when the City of New York revoked its tax-exempt status, contending that the institution's scientific pursuits no longer merited such standing.

"Some people are surprised we still exist," member Russell Gurnee said. "They always ask if there's really any place left to explore."

For Mr. Gurnee, who recently traveled the length of a Puerto Rican river that went underground nine times, and for the 1,800 other members of the club, there are indeed places left to explore, although they concede that the best sites are probably gone forever.

"There are no dark continents left, that's for sure," said Carl von Hoffman, 85, who once accompanied Theodore Roosevelt on an expedition down the River of Doubt in the Amazon Basin.

## Decade of Challenge

But for those with enterprise and imagination, Mr. Gurnee and others see the coming decade as one of great challenge—the club frowns on the word "adventure" because it connotes a certain

limit, and some, like Ecuador and Peru, assert 200-mile limits.

Asked about the possibility of the United States being outvoted at Caracas, Mr. Stevenson said this would be a "shallow victory," implying that Washington would not adhere to a treaty it did not approve of.

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## 'The Possible Dream'

President Nixon left Jordan yesterday, winding up his whirlwind quest for what he had earlier described in Jerusalem as "the possible dream" of peace in the Middle East.

There are grounds for Mr. Nixon's cautious optimism in the cordial reception the American President has received in such disparate and long-contentious capitals as Cairo and Jerusalem, Damascus and Amman. The confidence that Arab leaders have placed in the peace efforts of Mr. Nixon and his Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is an encouraging token of their readiness at last to move toward a compromise settlement of their long-standing quarrel with Israel. It is the only kind of settlement that the United States could support.

After receiving fresh assurances of long-term U.S. aid, the Israelis have also indicated, understandably with some misgivings, their support for what the President called "the bolder course... the way of statesmanship" as the best way to peace and security for their nation.

The decision in Damascus to reopen U.S.-Syrian diplomatic relations is particularly notable in view of Syria's past, self-proclaimed role as "the Hand of the Arab World" and its reputation as the Soviet Union's closest collaborator in the region. Although the new U.S. standing in Damascus and other Arab capitals must be causing some misgivings in the Kremlin, Soviet

leader Leonid Brezhnev carefully avoided any recriminations in a recent interview in which he offered the prospect of "good new agreements" at the forthcoming Moscow summit. This is a favorable omen since the cooperation of both major powers is needed to give substance to Mr. Nixon's Middle East peace hopes.

While voicing optimism, both Mr. Nixon and Secretary Kissinger have wisely stressed the long and difficult task that still lies ahead.

One major obstacle that is likely to move to the forefront of the Amman talks is the question of statehood for the Palestinians, a proposition which has received vigorous support from other Arab leaders on Mr. Nixon's itinerary but which runs counter to King Hussein's demands for the return of the West Bank to Jordanian rule. Although Secretary Kissinger tried, in his press briefing Monday, to stave off this thorny issue into a vague future, the problem of a distinct role for the Palestinians cannot be sidestepped much longer without endangering the impressive progress that has been made so far in Cairo, Jiddah and Damascus.

As the hurrahs of President Nixon's triumphal tour fade, such persisting nightmares from the intransigent past will continue to haunt "the possible dream."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Collective Crisis...

These are days in which seemingly melodramatic forebodings for the world assume the harsh reality of official statistics, of sober projections by reasonable and soft-spoken professionals not given to excesses of doomsaying. Thus, a task force of economists from North America, Western Europe and Japan have concluded that in the coming months of summer, "the lives and fortunes of large numbers of human beings hang upon the outcome of decisions taken by a small handful of national leaders."

Their reference, in the first report from the privately organized Trilateral Commission, is to an international economic "explosion" triggered by: a fourfold increase in oil prices; higher costs and shortages of food and fertilizer; and acute inflation and danger of recession in the industrialized world—all coinciding now at a moment when national leadership of the non-Communist world is in a state of visible disarray.

Drawing on the estimates of the World Bank and other global financial institutions, these experts propose urgent cooperative efforts between the industrial world and the oil-producing countries to provide a minimum of \$8 billion in concessional aid for some 30 countries poor in resources but with populations totaling nearly one billion, which otherwise face economic disaster—not within the decade, but within the next two years.

These countries are confronted with import bills of \$5 billion in excess of their previous projections because of higher costs of oil, food and fertilizer. Just this excess is double the total amount of development assistance they now receive from all the

industrial nations. With each passing month, this problem will only grow more acute, as the oil bills come in and the balances of payments of many rich and poor countries alike grow more lopsided.

Two of the Trilateral Commission's specific recommendations deserve special consideration. First is for the immediate opening of high-level negotiations between the oil-producing countries and the governments of Europe, North America and Japan as a group to devise the ways in which the concessional aid can be divided.

The commission experts suggest an equal division—\$15 billion from each group—through various financial means and postponement of debt repayments.

More tentatively, but with far more profound implications, the trilateral task force suggests that the Soviet Union be encouraged to participate in this emergency aid program. International financial planners have grown accustomed to leaving the Soviet Union out of their calculations and programs, on the basis of clear historical and ideological experience. But the Russians have become increasingly integrated in fact, if not institutionally, in the world trading economy, and have actually received considerable financial benefit from the increase in raw material prices.

President Nixon's meeting with the Soviet leaders late this month would be an ideal occasion to press for agreements by which Moscow would participate with the other industrial capitals in ad hoc arrangements to ease the immediate burdens of the developing nations.

## ...Collective Interest

Only gradually is the reality sinking in that burden-sharing between rich and poor nations is not merely a moral imperative or humanitarian preoccupation of idle dreamers; it is the only means of insuring survival of the world economic order.

Much has been made of the potential for confrontation between oil producers and oil consumers, which then can be extended to all producers of raw materials against their industrial customers. Among other academic and government study groups in several countries the Trilateral Commission is grappling with finding the means for implementing a new economic structure adequately to reflect the interest of rich and poor nations alike.

The most useful concept so far is the

bargain that can be struck to provide long-term and secure access to which nations need. Access to supplies, which the industrial nations need, is traded for access to what the producers of raw materials need: access to markets at stable and remunerative prices, access to technology and investment capital, access to a greater share of decision-making in international economic institutions.

However they are posed, the problems that confront a world handful of national leaders, both for the short and long term, demand a new perspective, a strength of vision far beyond what today's men of power have yet been able to muster in their definitions of national interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Portugal and Africa

The coalition of widely ranging political interests in the [Lisbon] administration will only hang together if a momentum is maintained in Portugal's disengagement from southern Africa. It was on the basis of swift decolonization that the majority of the ministers joined the government. Dr. Soares has already committed himself to resign if negotiations to this end fail. There is little doubt that the three other Socialist and two Communist ministers would follow him. At the moment Dr. Soares and the Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, seem to be prepared

to stomach a good deal of opposition in government, where they are well placed to gather support for the election of a new National Assembly next year. But there is a limit to what the Communists and the Socialists in President Spínola's government will stand. At the moment the left wing of Portugal is willing to participate in a provisional administration to prevent the polarization that would result from the intervention. But that cooperation is being to be broken, largely hard to understand, by the situation in Portuguese Africa.

## In the International Situation

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—The French naval authorities acting in conjunction with Signor Marconi on Saturday conducted some most successful experiments with wireless telegraphy between ship and shore in the English Channel. The famous inventor was present and superintended the experiments. The greatest distance through which messages were transmitted was 42 miles and the increased distance appeared not to have the slightest effect on the signal.

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## A Many-Splattered Dream

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—President Nixon's Middle Eastern tour, which has already underscored dramatic shifts in U.S. policy, brings America for the first time to actual realization that the flickering idea of Arab unity is of inescapable importance to the United States.

What will now have to be demonstrated is whether the friendship sealed by the presidential journey can truly be achieved without sacrificing traditional U.S. links to Israel; also whether, as a result of the new diplomatic balance, real peace can be achieved in the blood-soaked Palestine region.

The dream of unity is an immense force among the Arabs but has long been marred by quarrels and bickering. Its vision, nevertheless, was well-stated by Michael Aidaq of the Syrian Baath party as "a tendency toward universalism. People of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same culture, the same history, the same past and the same problems want to unite and strike toward a better future."

### The Reefs

But inherent paradoxes lie like reefs beneath the surface of these words. Aidaq, although talking of "the same religion" for the Arabs (meaning Islam) is himself a Christian. The "same history" and "the same past" are certainly not shared by Egypt five millennia old at the time of the Arab conquest, Morocco, Jordan, a geopolitical invention by map-makers, and Lebanon.

Indeed, Lebanon, tiny descendant of ancient Phoenicia, displays in microcosm almost every Arab unity problem. Its population contains many religions including Maronite and Greek Orthodox Christians, Sunni and Shia Muslims and the heretical Druze. Its race and past are unique. What it shares with other Arab areas is a feverish sense of conspiracy.

The nationalism awakened by Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1797 was resurrected in the 19th century by Jamal ud-Din Afghani who advocated murder of the Arab's foreign rulers, Egypt's late President Nasser was influenced by Afghani's prescription that kings should be eliminated and succeeded by benevolent dictators.

Nasser sought to push unity by federations linking different Arab states. At various times he worked out short-lived arrangements between Egypt and Syria, Yemen and Sudan. Despite the evanescent character of these attempts to merge national states, Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, initially continued this approach.

In 1971 he told me he was "pleased" with the way Egyptian federation with Libya and Syria was working out and that he hoped Sudan would join the club although the southern Sudan is not really Arab.

Now Sadat, saddened by experience, indicates he has abandoned the federative approach. He told me in Cairo, April 21, "The unity of Arab unity during the quarter year transcended the federal idea. Arab unity provided the energy. We used the energy of the Arab unity. This is a much more advanced idea."

The Egyptian president is probably accurate in saying that the notion is a less "advanced" method because, while it formalizes arrangements between states, it also formalizes their inherent differences—as between Egypt and Syria.

And these differences lead

themselves to intense political rivalries whose habit of flaring up unexpectedly among the Arabs—unless they are welded together by some emotional cause like Israel—has featured the period of their independence struggle.

Time and again one has been told of efforts by one Arab leader to subvert the governments of others. The prime minister of Jordan's King Hussein—Wasfi Tal—was shot down in a Cairo hotel almost next door to Sadat's residence. Then the assassin knelt beside his victim to lick his blood. This spring a medley of plotters sought to slay Sadat and his ministers in Cairo.

There is little doubt that Sadat is right in perceiving that, for the present at least, Arab unity will lose more than it can gain by seeking its goal through state federation approaches. Even the most recent project—joining Egypt and Libya—founded when Qadhafi demanded command of their combined armed forces. Now the political temperature between Cairo and Tripoli is in a freeze.

The dream of unity still floats above seasonal sandstorms that often obscure almost everything else. Whether it will again materialize is hard to forecast—above all if another dream takes practical shape: peace between Israel and the Arabs. For it is their war which has inspired the only tangible moves toward unification in recent years. If U.S. diplomatic intervention produces peace, the dream of unity may assume another form.

LISBON—While planning the coup that overthrew Portugal's 48-year-old dictatorship on April 25, the young army officers primarily responsible had no intention of letting the United States have the faintest inkling of what was afoot. They were convinced that if the Central Intelligence Agency knew a coup was even being talked of, the agency would promptly inform the DGS, Portugal's secret police, with which the CIA had close and cordial ties.

Yet, in Spain, which now eyes free Portugal both uneasily and hopefully—according to one's political outlook—a long-experienced former diplomat recently delivered himself of the opinion that the United States must have given its approval in advance for the Portuguese coup. Otherwise, he said confidently, the United States never would have permitted the dictatorial Caetano regime to be overthrown.

There was a lesson in that for

## Letters

### U.S. Nazi

With reference to your back page feature (JUNE 11) on Miss Sandra Silva, a member of the American Nazi party, is there not sufficient hatred in the world that you must give it even more publicity?

At 20 and living in America, what can Miss Silva know of the persecution of the Jews during the last war? My parents, who are not Jewish, hid, in their home in Brussels, Jews and their children during the war to avoid their being sent to concentration camps, and nursed back to health. Many of our friends died in Germany. Daily there were trainloads of people being deported to Germany. Not Heavily, but witness!

As Hitler was, Miss Silva is a prisoner of her own hateful personality and, given a chance, she would create a concentration camp at large for all Jews, blacks, liberals, or anyone who might upset her diseased ego.

At 20, one should open to love and let the wonderful light of brotherhood stream in. This is the crying need of our world today.

DOROTHY LUCHIE  
Brussels.

Neither then nor later did the administration dispute the accuracy of the article. And Beecher himself is now serving President Nixon as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, which is not a job usually given to an "irresponsible" journalist.

What made Beecher's article "extraordinarily damaging" was that it revealed that American military operations were being conducted in a supposedly neutral country, with the acquiescence of its supposedly neutral government, but without the knowledge or sanction of the American people or Congress.

Not until four years later, in July of 1970, did the Nixon administration admit that an Air Force officer had revealed the secret to Congress—how massive

from the kind of American thinking that, in the 1950s and 1960s, suspected a Communist plot behind every political development in the world. Even before Franco's death, the United States would have to be convinced that such a development in Spain was in the best American interest. Washington simply would not permit democracy in Spain unless that point was made in advance.

A younger Spaniard, deeply involved in clandestine activities for a more democratic regime, took a darker view. Citing what "everybody knows," that the CIA had overthrown the Alende government in Chile, he remarked gloomily that the United States probably would never allow Spain to have democracy.

This kind of thing is deeply disturbing, even shocking, to an American who would like to think of his country as the champion of democracy and freedom everywhere. The point is not whether the CIA really did overthrow Alende, or whether the agency would in fact have betrayed the Portuguese coup to the DGS; and explanations that the United States ought logically to welcome more democratic regimes in both Spain and Portugal, since that would ease the domestic political burden of alliances with these countries, do not alter the case. The fact is that many people abroad believe the United States is the enemy of freedom, and that it uses the CIA relentlessly and efficiently to oppose democratic movements everywhere.

It is a sort of instant or ready-made paranoia. When the U.S. ambassador to Portugal, Stuart N. Scott, paid the first call on Gen. Antonio de Spínola after the coup in Lisbon, and again paid the first call on the general after he was named provisional president, the United States did not get all the expected credit for welcoming the advent of democracy in Portugal. Instead, Communists and others spread the word to willing listeners that the calls had been to protest the coup; and this was widely believed.

To a great extent, the United States has no one to blame but itself for this state of affairs. The wheel has come full circle

Itself to Blame.

## In Kissinger Controversy Defining the Issues

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Before the Kissinger controversy dwindles into a semantic squabble about whether he "initiated," "authorized" or simply "acquiesced" in the wiretapping of 13 of his National Security Council staff members and four of their supposed journalistic confederates, it is worth trying to define the real issue in the dispute.

That issue is one which we have to face if democracy itself is to survive the inevitable pressures of the last quarter of the century.

It is not a question of Mr. Kissinger's personal "honor" or whether his signal services to the country and the world are to be sacrificed to those "unnamed sources" he says are engaged in "defamation of character."

The essential question is what standard of conduct and honesty—the citizens of a democratic society can expect from officials exercising great responsibility in an era of extraordinary domestic and international pressures.

To capture the context of that essential question, it is necessary to recall what caused the great concern about "leaks" which led to the acknowledged wiretapping of 17 government officials and journalists.

The story that has been pinpointed as triggering Mr. Kissinger's anger was a May 9, 1969, article in The New York Times by William Beecher, reporting that American B-52 bombers had begun raiding Viet Cong and North Vietnamese camps and supply dumps inside Cambodia without protest from the Cambodian government.

It was on the day that article appeared that the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover wrote that Mr. Kissinger had complained of "an extraordinarily damaging news leak and urged him to use whatever resources I need to find out who did this."

Neither then nor later did the administration dispute the accuracy of the article. And Beecher himself is now serving President Nixon as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, which is not a job usually given to an "irresponsible" journalist.

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were those operations and how far it had gone to keep them secret.

Between March, 1969, and April, 1970, the United States mounted 3,420 B-52 bombing runs at Cambodian targets, disguising all of them from Congress by a double-entry reporting system that listed them as taking place elsewhere.

### Told by Nixon

Gen. Earle Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said President Nixon had told him "at least a half dozen times" to "make sure the tightest security is maintained" on the raids.

Because of that cover-up, of which the wiretaps were a part, Mr. Nixon was able, on April 30, 1970, to justify sending American ground troops into Cambodia on the basis that Communist sanctuaries there had been immune from attack.

We had "scrupulously respected" the neutrality of the Cambodian people and done nothing "to violate the territory of a neutral nation," Mr. Nixon said. That was false, of course, as the Cambodians, the Communists, Mr. Kissinger, and everybody but the American people knew.

Not until 1972 did Beecher's article for the administration that the bombing had started in 1969 and the invasion was required because the military results were "not satisfactory."

The Cambodian bombing cover-up was of a piece with the previous deceptions of the American people and Congress by the Johnson administration—starting with the Gulf of Tonkin incident.

By 1969, the expensive lesson should have been learned that a democracy like America's will not support a foreign policy whose origins are cloaked in secrecy and whose costs—in lives and dollars—are concealed from the people who must pay them.

But Mr. Kissinger, by his own statements, has not learned that lesson. When Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk said he would allow the bombing if it could be kept secret, no one in the American government apparently told him that America was not a country that could conduct 3,420 heavy bomber raids on a country with which it was officially at peace.

### Joined Conspiracy

Instead they joined a conspiracy of silence aimed at keeping the American people in ignorance and discrediting those who tried to get out the truth. Mr. Kissinger sees nothing wrong in this.

A year ago, when the falsification of reports to Congress was revealed, he said that neither he nor the President "ordered nor was... aware of" the deception. Gen. Wheeler told Mr. Kissinger had told him it was all right, because Kissinger had told the truth to six pro-administration members of Congress, and then pledged them to secrecy.

Even now, Mr. Kissinger is blind to the conflict between this behavior and democracy. "I recognize that national security has been abused in recent years," he said in his Salisbury news conference, "but because there have been abuses does not mean that there was not justified concern by honorable people. It did not occur to me in expressing my concern that this might lead to the burglary of a doctor's office."

It is hard to know what to make of such a naive remark from such a sophisticated person. But it is obvious that a government that is so convinced of the superiority of its own wisdom and discrediting of its own people that it will not make its policy public, will always find ways to rationalize the most extreme measures to protect what it regards as "secrets."

In the coming era of energy and commodity shortages, of monetary and fiscal crises, of diplomatic and military turmoil, there will always be an excuse for officials of a democracy to make the magic claim of "national security."

### A Precedent

If a man of Mr. Kissinger's stature and reputation is allowed to justify such tactics, on the grounds that his service to the nation sanctions any measure he chooses to defend, then we may be sure that worse men of less scruple will exploit his precedent in years to come.

It has posed a vital issue with the United States after we best and the brightest officials to use police state tactics in order to deny the American people the truth about the policies being conducted in their name.

Just because Mr. Kissinger is who he is, it is vital that Congress and the country tell him the answer is "no."

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هكذا صنع التحصيل

## MOVIES IN PARIS

## Film Overshadowed By Huge Reputation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 18 (IHT)—"Les Visiteurs du Soir" ("The Visitors of the Night") arrives overshadowed by its enormous reputation. A book about it has just been published; its entire text is available in the magazine "L'Avant-Scène"; its praises have been sung by French critics for 30 years. Made during the occupation—in 1942—it has now been re-released.

It is a product of Marcel Carné, the director, and Jacques Prévert, the poet, whose union resulted in such memorable motion pictures as "Drôle de Drame," "Quai des Brumes," "Le Jour se Lève," and "Les Enfants du Paradis." Compared to those famous films, "Les Visiteurs du Soir" is in the nature of a disappointment.

It is a philosophical fable of a 15th-century court into which Satan introduces two of his creatures, disguised as strolling minstrels, to sow despair. The argument and the dialogue, when it is audible on the defective sound track, disclose the contrivance of an ironic humorist of yore conceals. The acting is distinguished by Arletty and Alain Cuny as the devil's own; with Fernand Ledoux as the feudal lord; Marcel Herrand as a

royal suitor for the princess's hand; and Jules Berry, that splendid comedian, as Lucifer. Carné's reproduction of the Gothic castle scene is eerily persuasive, but after a brief start with the banquet sequence during which hideous dwarfs perform, the film becomes overburdened with static passages. It revives briefly with the entrance of the devil during a thunderstorm, but then again grows slow and sleepy, only fully reawakening in the concluding episode in which the devil turns his faithless followers to stone. The studied cinematic patterns of 30 years ago are now staled and archaic.

In contrast, the old American slapstick comedies never age. A trio of them is on hand at the Studio Marigny. Idiotically, they are being run without musical accompaniment, which imposes a considerable strain on the spectator, but they survive even this harsh treatment.

The one and only Buster Keaton takes part in all three, though in the first, "The Butcher Boy," he has a subordinate role to Patsy Aruckle. In "The Butcher Boy," when the stout comic dons drag to impersonate an in-



From left: William Atherton, Goldie Hawn and Michael Sacks in "Sugarland Express."

mate of a finishing school for young ladies, he might easily be mistaken for Shelley Winters as she is to be seen in "Cleopatra Jones."

The second, a two-reel known

as "The High Sign," has the worried Buster as a servant of two masters, having been enlisted both to slay a millionaire and to act as the threatened rich man's bodyguard. As might be

expected, he is on the side of right and wipes out a whole band of murderous blacksmiths.

In "Three Ages," one of the last features, the inept Keaton pictures courtship as it was conducted in prehistoric times in imperial Rome and in a modern American metropolis. Val-

ance Berry is the rich man in the century, but it is the unheated blunderer who is the funny lady each time. "Three Ages" is inferior to the other Keaton comedies that followed. The "Battling Butler" is a one-reel, grand fun. It is a parody of the three-minute episode, a kind of a parody on the D. W. Griffith idea of it in "Intolerance."

The bugaboo kept produced by Richard Tauber and David Byrne also produced "The Song" is now at the France-Elysee and the Saint-Germain-Huette in English. The film was awarded a prize for its scenario by Hal Barymore and Matthew Robinson at the recent Cannes Festival (IHT May 13).

The Elysee press service is still reluctant to disclose details of the first state visit to France under the new President. The Shah and Empress of Iran are coming on an official visit June 24 and will stay at the Grand Trianon. But the word is already out that, in this particular case, the President won't have his own, simple way. He will have to abide by the Shah's protocol.

That means the usual dinner at Versailles. A famous French restaurateur disclosed that he has already received a hefty order for food. On Tuesday night, the Shah will be host at the Quai d'Orsay—and chances are the opening course will be caviar. Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing apparently has no clothes problems. "She had done most of her spring shopping in February," according to a spokesman for her favorite designer, Jean-Louis Scherrer. She has ordered only one more evening dress—white, which is her favorite color. Her one difficulty is hats "because of her chignon." So milliner Paulette is helping out with that. Empress Farah has reportedly asked Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing to save some time to tell her how the French social security system works. That has been scheduled for Tuesday morning.

## Picasso Eickings Sold

BERN, Switzerland, June 12 (AP)—More than 200 paintings by Pablo Picasso were sold at an auction, almost all above estimated values with highest prices going for three prints. They were "Tete de Femme," sold for \$12,000, "Les Femmes," \$42,000, and "Salome," \$57,500, dealers said.

## Around European Galleries

## London

Simon Williamson, "The Last Days of Pompeii," 1974, oil on canvas, 100 x 100 cm, £1,000.

Robert Adams, "The Last Days of Pompeii," 1974, oil on canvas, 100 x 100 cm, £1,000.

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appended to him. The album in which he worked are now in the possession of his great-grandson, collector Brimley Ford, who has allowed the best of the drawings to be seen in public for the first time. The catalogue, the work of Brimley Ford and Denis Sullivan, is a model of its kind. The price of admission and the price of admission is being given to the National Art Collections Fund.

Chinese Works of Art, Hugh Moss Ltd, 12 Bruton Street, London W.1, to June 20.

Fifty works are to be seen in this exhibition, which includes a 10th-century bronze of extreme simplicity and elegance, an early 13th-century blue and white dish, a Ming vase carved in the form of a bird, a Chien-Lung vase, and a Chien-Lung vase, and a Chien-Lung vase.

Sonia Delaunay, Redfern Gallery, 30 Cork Street, London W.1, to July 4.

This retrospective of paintings, prints, and tapestries, 1918 through 1973, shows the early work of the Ecole de Paris at her best. The most pleasing aspect of this major retrospective is the consistent high quality over more than a half century.

Bernard Carter, Portal Gallery, 184 Grafton Street, London W.1, to July 1.

These are dreamlike, naive paintings of specific places in England and Italy, their topographical qualities brought into focus by the clever use of perspective—only, light and the like, through whose eyes we seem to see the landscape.

MAN WYKES-JOYCE.

Victor Brauner, Galerie Alexandre Tolas, 136 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to July 5.

These are the last works of the late, surrealist Victor Brauner, done in 1968. Here the frame is part of the work, taking the shape of a fish, a plane or an automobile with brackets within which a typical Braunerian painting is set. There is an ingraining playfulness that appears in these pieces and that, along with the interaction between the frame and the canvas, makes it an attractive show.

Le Monde Merveilleux des Naifs, Galerie Dina Vierny, 36 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to July 14.

This show is intended to mark the centenary of the birth of German critic Wilhelm Dider, the first man to buy a painting by Picasso the came across it in a

bric-a-brac shop Boulevard de Clichy and paid 10 francs for it and a "discoverer" and supporter of naive, or primitive, artists: Rousseau, Victor Brauner, Baudouin and Scapellato (who was his "housekeeper" in Scullie). These artists minus Rousseau, are represented in the present exhibition.

Fabian Sanchez, Le Point Cardinal 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to June 30.

Sanchez is the Prof. Frankenstein of the sewing machine. He takes old models, those decorated with long solid curls on a black ground, takes them apart and assembles them again into weird-like figures which, at the press of a button, wear their handkerchiefs and neckties at you. Clever and comic minor details.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Walt Disney, Galerie Isy Brachot, 62A Avenue Louise, Brussels, to July 13.

Light relief is offered in lavish measure with these "Walt Disney Studio Originals," drawings painted onto celluloid ready for filming. Most seem to be characters from "Robin Hood," with the usual splendid collection of Disney furred and feathered creatures neatly trapped in mobile attitudes, faces crafty, gay, ferocious.

Janet Fish, Alexandra Monell Gallery, 382 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to July 6.

Hyperreal, or pop with poetic overtones, these are paintings of fruit and vegetables in brocade, superimposed packaging, but with the plastic coverings treated as prisms, transparent and as full of light reflections as shifting water. Colors are soft, lightly veiled by the clear plastic. Tomatoes, apples, lemons, limes, all make restful still life paintings.

—RONA DOBSON.

## China Asks Canada To Delay Music Tour

OTTAWA, June 10 (AP)—The Chinese government has asked the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra to postpone for a year its visit to China. The External Affairs Department said that Peking gave as its reason the fact that the host organization "is too busy and finds it difficult to receive" the Vancouver group.

There have been recent attacks on Western classical music in the Chinese press. Comments have stressed that Western classics reflect the bourgeois class values from which they have emerged.

## The Changing Look of the French Government

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 18 (IHT)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is busy dusting off the old-fashioned image of France.

He has decided that the Bastille Day parade, which used to be held on the aristocratic "champs-Élysées," should move back to Place de la Bastille, as before World War I. Bastille is more relevant historically, he feels—Place de la Bastille is Place de la République—also more popular, left-wing connotations—and is a further indication that the President wants to shed his aristocratic image.

To save fuel, no motorized troops or artillery will take part. The number of planes will be reduced too.

Since he was elected last month, the French President has been going out of his way to prove that he is an easy, accessible man. For instance, last week he took a schoolgirl, Blandine Janest, 10, on a tour of the Elysee Palace. She had written asking to see the palace because she had an essay to write for school. At the end of the tour, the President announced that, at the end of the year, he would open the Elysee palace to the public every Sunday morning.

## Camping Out

So far, the Elysee Palace has not become the Giscard d'Estaing official residence. The President is said to be "camping" there as he did in the five-room apartment allotted to the minister of finance, Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing has an office there and several secretaries. She is at the Elysee every day. But the family is still in their Auteuil house. Close friends said that the Giscard d'Estaing are planning to move after the summer. As the Elysee is not really set up for a family with four children, there



French President Giscard d'Estaing and Blandine Janest.

is talk of making room for the younger generation under the eaves or across the street, on the Rue de l'Elysee.

There is also a rumor that Mrs. Georges Pompidou had ordered a swimming pool to be installed in the Elysee gardens. If the project goes through, it should be a nice place for the first family of France. In the meantime, the President's personal touch can be seen in the usually bare courtyard: he had several small orange trees brought in from Versailles. The President's attitude is being copied by others. Already, the French bar association has

written to the President and to Jean Lecanuet, minister of justice, stating their wish to do away with their elaborate robes.

The President's family is also taking a very down-to-earth attitude. Valerie-Anne, 20 and the oldest daughter of the President, who took an active role in her father's campaign for one meeting, she kissed him on the cheek and chanted: "Vote for Papa." She has taken a job as press attaché of the new cultural secretary of state.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has put his staff at ease by telling them they could smoke in his presence. "I don't," he said, "but feel free to smoke cigars, cigarettes and even pipes."

To show that he won't be tied down by protocol, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also went incognito to

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

French and Soviet musicians and ensembles are joining forces in a festival of Russian and Soviet music at the Theatre de la Ville in Paris until June 28. The Alexander Yurlov Chorus is giving a cappella concert as well as participating with the Orchestre National, the Orchestre de Paris and the Lamoureux Orchestra in the performance of concertos by Prokofiev, Shchedrin and Scriabin. Several works of Dmitri Shostakovich are scheduled, including Symphonies No. 6 and 15, the Violin Concerto No. 1 and the Third String Quartet, and Tikhon Khrennikov is the soloist with the Strasbourg Philharmonic, under Kiril Kondrashin, in his own Piano Concerto No. 2.

The first performance of "How Now," composed by Betsy Jolas on a commission from the French Cultural Ministry, will be given June 19 at the Eglise Notre-Dame-de-s-Blancs-Manteaux, in Paris by the Octuor de Paris, to whom the work is dedicated. The ensemble's concert, in the program of the Festival du Marais, will include Mozart's Quintet for Strings and Horn (K. 407) and Schubert's Octet (D. 803).

Some 130 paintings and more than 300 graphic works and drawings by Granach the Elder and members of his workshop are being shown at the Basel Kunstmuseum. The works are on loan from museums in Western and Eastern Europe—

including 25 from East Germany—and from European and American private collectors. They make up almost one fourth of the paintings that survived through the four centuries since the artist's death.

The centennial of the birth of Gustav Holst will be celebrated at the Cheltenham Festival (July 5-14) by performances of two of his operas, "Savitri" and "The Wandering Scholar," or the English Opera Group, with Janet Baker, John Shirley-Quirk, Michael Langdon and Robert Tear in the casts of the double-bill on July 5. Miss Baker also will sing Dido in the company's performance of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" on July 7. The festival program also includes numerous works by contemporary British composers, and recitals by Gerzi Andra, Ralph Kirkpatrick, Henryk Szeryng, Pierre Fournier, flutist James Galway and percussionist Shostakovich. Szeryng and Galway also will give master classes. Town Hall, Cheltenham GL50 1QA England.

## Roman Ruins in Israel

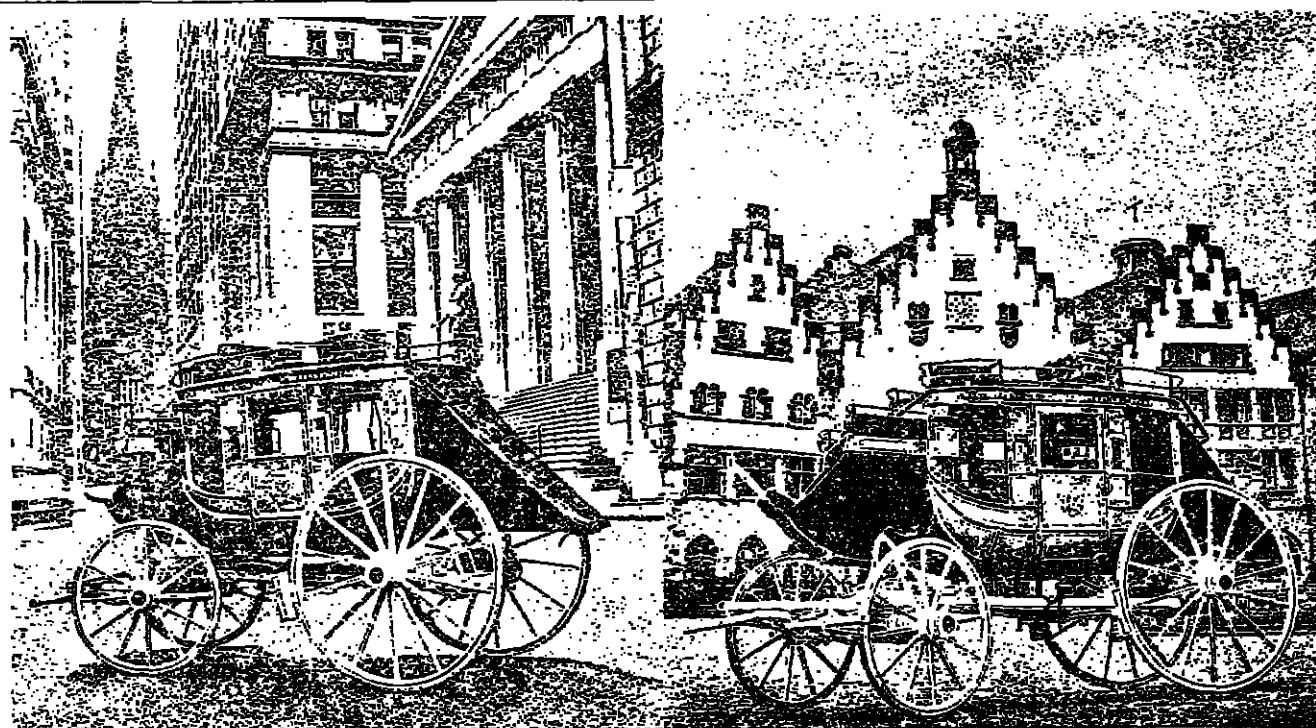
JERUSALEM, June 18 (Reuters)—A large number of ancient Roman milestones with the inscriptions of various Caesars, a 130-yard stretch of Roman road and ruins of a Roman fort have been uncovered during road construction work in the Jerusalem hills, according to the Journal of Archaeology published here.

## FRENCH

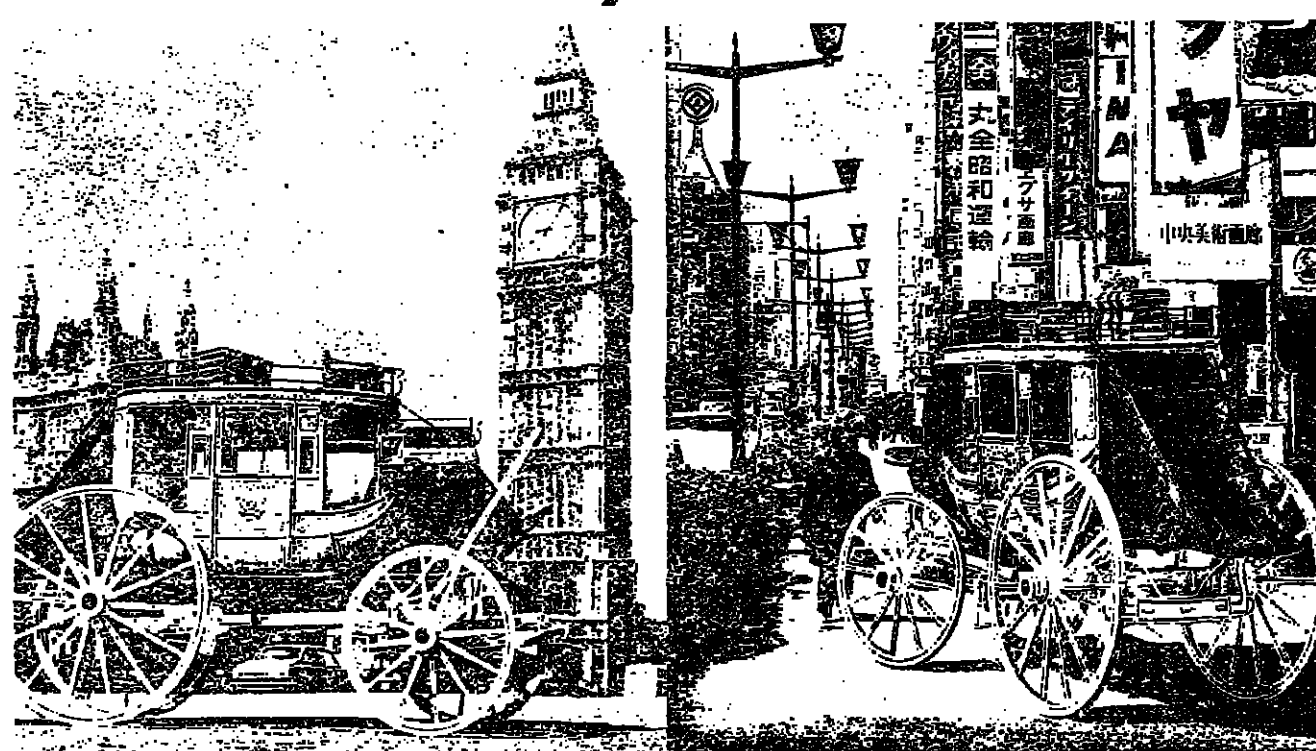
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I.H.T., THOMAS QUINN CURTISS

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1974

Page 1

## Some Nations Urged to Act On Inflation

Or See Parity Changes, German Bank Warns

FRANKFURT, June 18 (Reuters).—West Germany's central bank today urged countries running large balance-of-payments deficits to come to grips with inflation or face unavoidable changes in currency parities.

A bank report said annual price rises in many of Germany's major trading partners are at least double the rate in the federal republic, now around 7 percent.

Financial aid by strong economies would only delay a solution to the problem, the report added.

Surplus Rises

The bank said Germany's current surplus with the other countries in the European joint currency float—the Benelux countries and Scandinavia—rose to 2.8 billion deutsche marks in the first four months of this year, compared with 500 million DM in the same period of 1973.

Its surplus with Italy rose tenfold to 2 billion DM in the first four months of this year. With France, it tripled to 2.7 billion DM.

Deficit against states belonging to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) rose to 4.8 billion DM in the first four months of this year from 1.1 billion DM in the same period of 1973.

The Bundesbank also reported that Germany's real gross national product was 1.5 percent higher in the first 1974 quarter than a year before, although this increase was due solely to exports.

Real domestic sales by volume were slightly lower than in the same 1973 period, and while this shows the relatively short time it has taken Germany to meet increased imports of raw materials, the consequences for individual firms or industry sectors which cannot switch to export sales are considerable, the bank said.

Wages have risen much faster than productivity, contributing to a considerable rise in costs. Preliminary figures show slightly more than half of the 9 percent annual rise in prices for the first quarter was due to domestic cost increases, with the remainder due to dearer imported goods, the bank said.

## Ford Stops Work At Three Plants

DEARBORN, Mich., June 18 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. announced today that it will suspend production at three more of its North American assembly plants tomorrow, because of a shortage of parts supplies resulting from a strike at the company's Chicago stamping plant.

Ford has already suspended production at six other assembly plants because of the week-long strike at the Chicago facility.

Ford said the new temporary closings will occur at the Atlanta, Georgia and Lorain, Ohio, assembly plants and the Michigan truck plant at Wayne, Michigan, and will affect 8,900 workers.

## Japan Won't Establish 'Target Zone' for Yen

TOKYO, June 18 (AP-DJ).—Japan does not plan to establish a "target zone" for the floating yen under interim international monetary rules adopted by the Committee of Twenty finance ministers at their mid-June meeting in Washington, Koichi Inamura, vice-minister of finance

for international affairs, said today.

Answering questions at a luncheon meeting of a private economic society, Mr. Inamura said Japan does not consider it necessary to take such a step now.

Under guidelines for the management of floating currencies published Friday by the International Monetary Fund, provision was made for member countries to move floating exchange rates "within or close to some target zone of rates."

The country concerned would be required to consult with the fund "about this target and its adoption to changing circumstances."

Japan, which has long favored fixed rather than floating rates, might have been considered a likely candidate to establish a target zone for the yen. In recent months, however, the yen has remained steady against the dollar—between 275 and 280 yen to the dollar—without any significant direct intervention by authorities in foreign exchange markets.

Bankers attribute the yen's stability to a brisk export expansion that has nearly kept up with import payments. The remaining gap in supply and demand has been plugged by capital imports of various sorts, such as bank loans from foreign institutions to Japanese companies.

To date, Japan's massive overall payments deficit has been financed by borrowing short-term dollars abroad, an operation that bypasses, at least as long as these loans can be rolled over, the Tokyo foreign exchange market.

Thus, the overall payments deficit has not exerted much direct downward pressure on the yen's exchange rate.

This situation has proven highly satisfactory to the Finance Ministry. Authorities are not anxious to see the yen decline in value, as that would contribute to inflation by making imports, such as crude oil, more expensive for domestic buyers. They are not anxious to see it rise much either, as that might discourage exports.

Mr. Inamura said Italy, whose problems are far worse than those of Japan, "has somehow reached its limit" in foreign borrowing, unless perhaps it uses its gold holdings as collateral.

"Maybe we (Japan) will encounter a credit crisis in the future. We don't know yet," Mr. Inamura remarked. So far, he said, Japan's massive Eurodollar borrowing operations have been carried out smoothly.

Bankers have recently noted evidence of a slight decline in Japan's credit standing overseas, however. They report that many Japanese banks are being forced to pay small premiums over previous rates in cases of new Eurodollar borrowings.

So far, the problem is not severe enough to be a serious cause of concern. But a further decline in Japan's credit standing can probably only be avoided by visible signs of improvement in the country's balance of payments.

The Finance Ministry recently professed to see such signs in the provisional totals for May published last Friday. But this was only on the basis of analyzing seasonally-adjusted trade totals. The unadjusted figures showed neither an improvement nor a significant deterioration from the adverse levels of preceding months.

## Prices Plunge On London's Stock Market

LONDON, June 18 (AP-DJ).—Prices plunged on the London Stock Exchange today, with many shares falling to record lows and the Financial Times Industrial Index dropping to its lowest level in 12 years.

The index fell 7.8 points to 260.2, its lowest level since June 25, 1962.

Brokers attributed the decline to worries about labor unrest. About 20,000 workers are on strike in Britain at present and another 100,000 might strike later this week unless they obtain cost-of-living pay increases.

## Firms to Fight Jamaican Action On Aluminum

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT).—The major U.S. aluminum companies said yesterday that they plan to fight bauxite taxes proposed by the Jamaican government.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical, Aluminum Co. of America, and Reynolds Metals, each of which operates in Jamaica, indicated separately that their existing contracts "prohibit an increase in taxes and levies applied to the mining, processing or export of bauxite unless such tax or levy is agreed to by both the government and the company involved."

The three said that the Jamaican government of Prime Minister Michael Manley had broken existing contracts by signing into law a new production levy act that calls for an initial 7.5 percent tax, retroactive to Jan. 1, on bauxite mined on the island.

The companies insisted that their contracts provide for arbitration of contract disputes before the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, an adjunct of the World Bank.

Cornell Maier, president of Kaiser, indicated in a lengthy statement that his company might be interested in selling its Jamaican lands to the government.

A spokesman for Reynolds said it subscribed to the joint statement of the other producers.

Another major aluminum company, Alcan Aluminum, said that its main agreements were made in Jamaica in 1957, long before the arbitration provisions were agreed upon, but it is now considering what legal redress it might yet have.

## U.S. Suggests Conditions on Oil Pooling

Supplies Wouldn't Go To Profligate Nations

BRUSSELS, June 18 (NYT).—The United States has proposed that plans to pool emergency oil supplies among the 12 nations of the Washington energy coordination group should be linked to efforts by the countries to conserve energy and maintain large oil stocks against crises.

The idea was presented during a two-day meeting of the energy group which ended here today.

The United States, whose vast domestic oil reserves would be committed to such an oil-sharing system, believes that nations which do not make a serious effort to avoid shortages should have less right to pooled supplies in a crisis than those that do take precautions.

Participants in the energy group, which was set up during the February Washington oil conference, are the United States, Japan, Canada, Norway, Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany.

France did not join the group when it was formed since it feared such coordination might be considered a common consumers' front by the oil producers.

Reviews Boycott

But informed sources at the conference said bilateral contacts between certain members and France showed that the French might be reviewing their boycott of the group.

The American note on oil sharing, which was presented this week, did not set concrete objectives for energy-saving efforts or the desirable level of stockpiling.

U.S. officials said their main objective now is to have the principle of linkage between oil sharing and crisis-preventing measures accepted by the group. After that, decisions on objectives could be made.

The group today created a special working party which will examine the U.S. proposal and also a report on the same subject worked out in the Paris-based Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

It will make concrete proposals based on the reports at the next group meeting, July 8 and 9 in Brussels.

Technical Details

A European source said the OECD report dealt with technical details and did not contain the linkage idea which the United States is seeking.

The source said that the Europeans were a bit surprised by the strong political engagement which the United States was demanding on the matter, but he predicted that the group would find a solution along the U.S. lines.

The group also received a report from a working party on multinational oil companies which suggests that the 12 nations make an agreement under which the oil companies would have to furnish more information to the national governments about their operations.

Textron Deal Is Detailed

BURBANK, Calif., June 18 (AP-DJ).—Lockheed Aircraft issued a letter to shareholders today confirming the basic terms of its agreement with Textron for increasing Lockheed's equity capital and restructuring its debt.

Under the agreement, Lockheed said, Textron will buy 12 million shares of new Lockheed common stock at \$5 a share and 250,000 shares of new Lockheed preferred stock at \$100 a share for a total Textron investment in new Lockheed shares of \$85 million.

Lockheed said it will sell an additional 3 million shares of new common at \$5 a share via a rights offering to shareholders.

The Textron transaction is dependent upon a restructuring of debt, which calls for lending banks to convert \$975 million of present Lockheed bank debt into 2.75 million shares of new Lockheed preferred stock at \$100 a share and to make available to Lockheed credit lines totaling \$975 million.

Lockheed's banks will make \$975 million in credit available at a 4 percent annual interest rate until Sept. 30, 1976, and thereafter at prime rate plus 1.2 percent.

Lockheed estimated that the writeoff of certain nonrecurring costs related to the L-1011 program, which is a part of the recapitalization plan, would be about \$300 million net after providing for anticipated tax benefits.

The conditions of the agreement include Textron participation in management, firm orders for 130 L-1011s, release of the U.S. government loan guarantee on terms mutually acceptable to Lockheed, Textron and the Lockheed banks and indications of continued support from Rolls Royce, including assurances with respect to funding production of a larger engine.



Alan Greenspan

## N.Y. Expert As U.S. Aide?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—New York business economist Alan Greenspan has been offered the chairmanship of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors to succeed Herbert Stein who plans to leave at the end of August for a post at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Greenspan, 48, is head of Townsend-Greenspan, a consulting firm with many prominent industrial clients.

He was offered the job two months ago and turned it down. But in recent weeks, the job has been renewed, and he has been importuned by many economists, including Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, to reconsider. Chances are about even that he will accept.

Mr. Greenspan is considered very able and very conservative. "I respect his ability and integrity," said one Democratic economist. "He is a first-class professional, and I'd rather argue with him and (CEA member) Willy Felner than any other economist I know."

Mr. Greenspan, who believes in tight fiscal and monetary discipline to attack inflation, would not cause any marked change of policy in the Nixon administration.

Speaking in an interview, Mr. Simon said that in a period of high inflation rates worldwide it would be desirable not to do anything which would prompt a flight from currencies into commodities.

"It would be most desirable not to lift the ban at the psychologically wrong moment," he said.

However, he sees encouraging signs in the global battle against inflation, citing not only the U.S. effort, but the anti-inflation

## U.S. Gold-Own Bill Advances

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—The House Banking Committee today voted 11-2 to advance a bill to end the U.S. gold lease program.

The bill, which would end the U.S. gold lease program, is a measure to end the U.S. gold lease program.

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measure, proposed in Italy, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr. Simon said that once the gold ban was lifted the United States would sell some of its official gold stocks to meet all or part of the resultant domestic demand for the metal "because there are obvious balance of payments consequences."

He acknowledged that lifting the ban at the right time would provide an anti-inflationary bias "in that the measure would provide a form of forced saving which tends to reduce demand."

Turning to the question of phasing gold out of the monetary system, Mr. Simon said the United

States held confidential discussions on the issue with financial ministers last week in Washington.

However, he stated that there is as yet no agreement on how the IMF's articles of agreement relating to gold should be amended.

Concerning inflation, Mr. Simon forecast that inflation in the United States—now running at an annual rate of 12 percent—would slow to about 7.5 percent by the end of the year and continue to fall.

But he expressed concern over wage increases and stressed the need for reasonable settlements as part of the effort to curb inflation.

Big Board Prices Decline As Turnover Edges Lower

NEW YORK, June 18 (Reuters).—New York Stock Exchange prices ended slightly lower on light volume in a dull session today.

Most analysts attributed the lack of investor interest to the apparent change in the interest rate situation over the past few days.

Whereas last week Wall Street was disappointed that other large banks had not followed First National City Bank in cutting the prime rate, there now is concern that the key rate may move back up again over the very short term.

Banking analysts cautioned yesterday that the formula—based on the commercial paper rate—by which Citibank sets its prime rate could prompt the bank to raise its prime to 11 1/2 percent Friday from the present 11 1/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average

fell 2.87 to 830.26 while the NSE common stock index lost around 0.35 to 47.08 late in the session.

Declines led advances by better than a two-to-one margin.

Turnover was 10.11 million shares, compared with 9.68 million shares yesterday.

Among the day's volume leaders down a point or more were Eastman Kodak, off 2 3/8 to 110 3/4, and McDonald's 2 5/8 to 59 1/8.

IBM sagged 2 3/4 to 216, Burroughs 2 3/8 to 104 5/8, Williams 1 to 57 1/2, and Honeywell 1 3/4 to 59 7/8.

Great Western Financial surrendered 1 7/8 to 16 7/8, with G. D. Searle down 1 1/2 to 12 1/2, Schering Plough 1 5/8 to 70 1/8, and Commercial Solvents 1 3/4 to 34.

Texton, which had been down more than a point at one time, showed a net loss of 1.4 to 16 3/4. It said it expects a modest increase in 1974 earnings.

Oils and motors generally lost fractions. Steels were fractionally irregular.

Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.42 to 83.23.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 0.36 to 79.34.

Company Report

Jim Walter Corp.

Third quarter

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Nine Months

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share...

Per Share (diluted)...

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Japan, U.S., Italy to Develop Jetliner

Japan plans to develop a medium-to-short-range jetliner jointly with the United States and Italy, a major change from an earlier U.S.-Japan plan. The original plan to develop a short-haul jetliner jointly with Boeing had to be modified after Boeing asked for a change "because of changing demands on commercial aircraft since the oil crisis," a Japanese government spokesman said. The proposed aircraft would have a range of 2,800 to 3,700 kilometers (1,700 to 2,400 miles) and a capacity of 100 to 240 passengers. The original plan called for a 150 to 200-seat aircraft with a range of 2,200 kilometers (1,400 miles). Japan is to pay 30 percent of the development costs, Boeing 50 percent and Italy 20 percent. Delivery of production models of the new tri-nation jetliner is hoped to start in 1979.

### Japanese Raise Steel Prices

The Japanese government has given the go-ahead to six steel makers to raise steel product prices by an average of 17 percent, or 7,900 yen (\$28) a ton to offset increases in coking coal, iron ore and oil products. The six Japanese steel mills originally asked for an increase of 10,100 yen a ton. Government officials estimate that the 17 percent price hike would raise the wholesale price index about 0.5 percent. The most seriously affected by the higher steel prices are shipbuilders whose costs might be up about 2 percent—followed by car makers, industrial machinery makers and electric appliance manufacturers, they said.

### IBM Orders, Shipments Up

New orders for computers, as well as shipments of them, continue to run substantially above year-ago levels, reports Frank Cary, chairman of International Business Machines. These factors and others, including the continuing high rate of outright purchase of large computers by customers, are combining to produce "a very good" second quarter for IBM, he says. IBM executives customarily are reticent about growth rates and reluctant to appraise the future. Thus,

Mr. Cary says he is "cautiously optimistic" about the second half, noting that because of a strong second half in 1973 it will be difficult to maintain the revenue and profit increases of this year's first half. "You won't be able to take first-half growth rates and extrapolate the full year," he warns. He also cautions against using any single indicator in attempting to forecast IBM's future. However, he describes the indicators of IBM's current business in highly favorable terms.

### Ciba-Geigy Gets Control of Airwick

More than 3.18 million shares, or more than 91 percent of the outstanding stock of Airwick Industries Inc., a U.S. maker of specialized chemical products, have been tendered to Ciba-Geigy, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm. The tender offer for all 3,477 million outstanding Airwick shares, at \$12.50 a share, was originally due to expire Monday, but has been extended to Friday. If all shares are tendered, the total potential cost of the transaction would be more than \$43 million.

### Hitachi Expects Higher Profit

Hitachi expects a 32 percent gain in consolidated net income for the year ended March 31 to just over 70 billion yen (about \$247 million). Sales are expected to exceed 1.6 billion yen—a rise of more than 25 percent. Subsidiaries engaged in production of materials such as Hitachi Metals and Hitachi Cable have earned large profits, a spokesman notes. The electrical equipment and appliance sectors also reported fairly good business.

### Paribas Eyes Stein & Roubaix Merger

France's Cie. Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) and Stein et Roubaix are studying the possible gradual merging of Paribas's property activities with Stein et Roubaix. Paribas currently owns some 5.17 percent in Stein et Roubaix, a holding company. The size of the proposed new grouping would allow it to issue long and medium-term loans on the French and international markets, company officials say.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

**\$50,000,000**

**Pennsylvania Electric Company**

**First Mortgage Bonds, 10½% Series due June 1, 2004**

*Price 102% and accrued interest*

*This announcement is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus which may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned and other dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.*

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June 14, 1974











Paying agents:

- Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan;
- Banca della Svizzera Italiana in Lugano and in Zürich;
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva and London;
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, in Luxembourg.







# Frazier Stops Quarry in 5; Foster Draws

## Quick Start by Ex-Champ

By James Tate

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPI)—Frazier came out smoking right and Jerry Quarry had to put out the fire. With a burst of fury fueled by the desire to prove his championship fiber, Frazier pummeled the Californian into submission at 1 minute 37 seconds in the fifth round.

It was an act of mercy that Frazier performed in ending the scheduled 12-round bout at Madison Square Garden. The fans screaming "Stop the fight" even Frazier shouted to Louis, his first major bout as a pro.

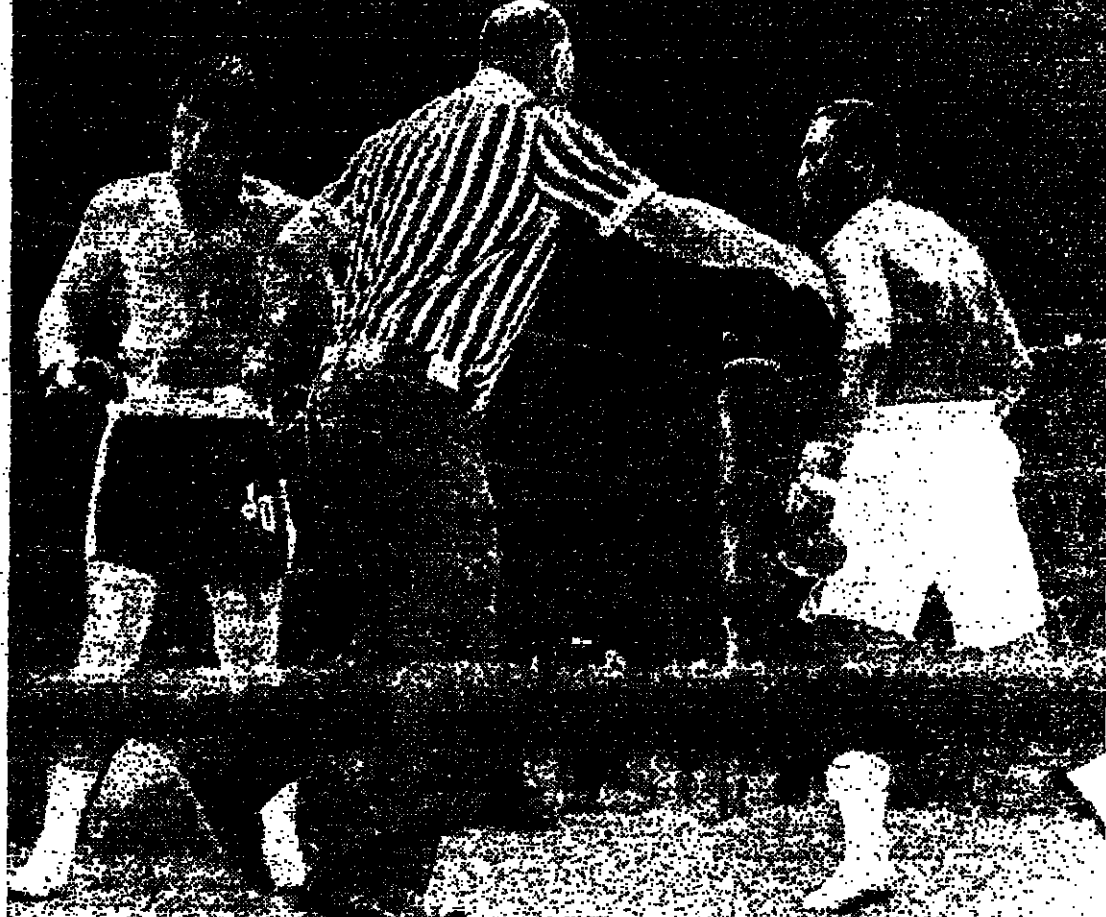
He's out. What're you gonna do? Frazier was, indeed, out. A gash in his right eye spilled blood in the cut, Irish face. Red from a cut inside his ear. But the gallant Californian tried to fight on, knowing that a defeat would cost him a chance to fight for the world heavyweight title.

But chance will fall instead of the former Philadelphia slugger, who weighed his fists like lead. Besides the \$400,000 prize money for the fight, Frazier won the right to face the winner of the Muhammad Ali-Roger Foreman battle in September in Zaire, Africa.

It was among the 14,811 fans who saw the Frazier-Quarry fight, the coolest, calculating, and most professional of bouts. Quarry, who had won 30 of his 32 professional bouts, 25 knockouts. One of the victims was Quarry but this time Joe Frazier was the victor. Frazier won the fight by a unanimous decision of the three judges. Quarry had won even a 1-0 decision over Frazier in their first fight, a 12-round bout in 1969.

Quarry sent Frazier spinning in pain with a low blow in the opening round and the former champion was incensed.

"I'm gonna kill you," he muttered to Quarry.



CALLING AN END—Referee Joe Louis steps in during the fifth round to save further punishment to the battered Jerry Quarry, left, as Joe Frazier stands ready for action.

who weighed 171 1/2, could emerge from a broken marriage and shift in managers to solve the left-hook attack that once had carried Frazier to the championship.

The answer came quickly. Frazier shot from his corner like a jet-propelled steamroller and forced Quarry to the ropes. Philadelphia Joe was content to absorb punishing thrusts to his body for the opportunity to swing away at Quarry's head.

Quarry sent Frazier spinning in pain with a low blow in the opening round and the former champion was incensed.

"I'm gonna kill you," he muttered to Quarry.

Frazier's left hooks came faster and harder now and he was to say later that "I packed more into my punches."

This became even more evident in the third and fourth rounds as Quarry's 8-ounce gloves scored little more than an occasional hard blow and even these were brushed away like annoying mosquitoes.

By the end of the fourth round, Quarry was groggy and sank to his knees in his corner. Louis began clapping off the count like a reluctant theatergoer but seemed confused about what was happening. Quarry got up at five.

Quarry tried in the fifth round

but he had nothing left. Frazier pounded him at will until his left hook left the Californian dazed and left Louis with no alternative but to stop the massacre.

As Quarry received 15 stitches in his dressing room, Frazier had only kind words for his defeated foe. He didn't really want to kill Quarry, Joe explained, but only wanted to put the threat in the heat of battle.

The fans seemed satisfied that they had received their money's worth and sat back to watch the Bob Foster-Jorge Ahumada draw on the closed-circuit television screen in the Garden.

## Retains Title With Verdict

From Wire Dispatches

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 18.—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster held on to his title last night when his battle against Argentine challenger Jorge Ahumada was scored a draw.

Foster, 35, a sheriff's sergeant here, needed all his ring savvy to keep the left-hooking Argentine on even terms.

Referee Jimmy Cleary scored the fight 145-142 for the 28-year-old challenger despite taking one point away from Ahumada for a low blow in the 10th round. Judge Tim Kleiber said it was Foster 145-142. Judge Stan Gallup scored it 144-144.

A crowd of 11,093 watched the 15-round title fight in the University of New Mexico arena. It came as the second part of a national closed-circuit television program which saw Joe Frazier stop Jerry Quarry in the fifth round in New York.

The rugged Ahumada showed his battle plan early. He pulled in with swinging left hooks which scored repeatedly despite Foster's five-inch reach advantage.

Foster's striking job slowed the challenger's nose in the second round and by the end of the right Ahumada had jumps above and below his left eye.

There were no knockdowns although the champion slipped to the canvas in the 14th.

In the last minute of the 10th round, Ahumada landed a left jab on Foster with a low blow.

Referee Cleary gave Foster a minute to recuperate and deducted one point from Ahumada on each of the cards.

Foster hit Ahumada for in the 11th. It brought a complaint from the Argentine but no penalty.

In the 15th, Foster charged and caught Ahumada's chin with a right uppercut, rocking the challenger. The champs trainers screamed from the corner. "More, more, more."

Ahumada came back with a hard shot to Foster's head to drive the champion against the ropes.

As the final bell sounded, Ahumada danced to his corner saving his hands and an Argentine flag.

Under boxing rules, a champion retains his title with a draw. It was Foster's 14th successful defense, but his first draw in a career dating back to 1961. His overall won-lost-draw record is 51-8-1.

Foster said he would next fight England's John Conteh in London on Sept. 10.

## American Fighter Never Has Enough

TORONTO, June 18 (UPI)—Commonwealth and Canadian welterweight champion Clyde Gray knocked down Gil King three times in the fourth round and the referee stopped the bout at Maple Leaf Gardens last night.

After referee Harry Davis announced his decision, King, an American, rushed Gray and tried to push him through the ropes. Police were forced to step into the ring to separate the two fighters.

## W. Germans Beat Australia; E. Germans Tied by Chile

### Lead Group by 1 Point

By Brian Glanville

HAMBURG, June 18 (UPI)—Before a crowd which whistled at Franz Beckenbauer and invoked his old idol, Uwe Seeler, West Germany had little difficulty in disposing of the courageous but limited Australians, who reached the standard of an honest English Second Division team. The score was 3-0.

The Australians were badly vulnerable to the high center, and though they now and then brought off a promising counter-attack, particularly when they hit the post in the 83d minute, they could seldom get enough men to the scene of action in time. And that is the secret of modern football. Their most spectacular weapon was the long throw-in of Raymond Richards, while goalie Jack Reilly, Peter Wilson, Manfred Schaefer and the adventurous Colin Curran distinguished themselves on defense.

All in all, however, the green-shirted West Germans were able to frolic in the sunshine. Beckenbauer, Paul Breitner, Uli Hoessgen, often on the right, and Wolfgang Overath doing much as they pleased. The experience may have eased the pain after the Germans' feeble winning display against Chile, but they scarcely looked like World Cup winners. Though they brought on two substitutes, Bernhard Holzenbein and Herbert Wimmer, the Germans again left Gunter Netzer on the sidelines. There was still no attacking bursts from Beckenbauer.

In the 12th minute, Overath, still keeping Netzer out, answered the fans who had whistled when his name was announced. Austria's 10, Tom Okker, the Netherlands, No. 10, Alex Metreveli, Soviet Union, No. 12, Manuel Orantes, Spain.

The remainder of the women's seedings are: No. 3, Evonne Goellagong, Australia; No. 4, Rosemary Casals, United States; No. 5, Virginia Wade, Britain; No. 6, Kerry Melville, Australia; No. 7, Nancy Gunter, United States; No. 8, Olga Morozova, Soviet Union.

## Scotland, Brazil Play 0-0 Tie

FRANKFURT, June 18 (UPI)—World soccer champion Brazil today played a second straight 0-0 draw, this time with Scotland in a neutral match.

The group 190 minutes of a matchless tie.

Yugoslavia leads the group on goal average, with Scotland, both having beaten Chile and Argentina. The Yugoslavs scored twice today.

Brazil is third with two points.

It completes its group program against Zaire Saturday when Yugoslavia meets Scotland, Zaire already is eliminated.

With Brazil almost certain to beat Zaire, the group standings should be decided by the Scotland-Yugoslavia meeting. If all three teams finish level on points, goal difference will decide the top two places.

Today's match, watched by a crowd of 60,000 in the Waldstadion here, was an exciting and

tough game. Brazil, champions three times, dominated the first half with fluent attacking which was only countered by a desperate defense by the Scots. But the situation changed completely after the interval with the Scots pushing forward, creating panic in the Brazilian rear guard and making it a busy night for goalkeeper Leao.

The tense struggle produced a series of fouls and Rivelino was booked for an infraction on Billy Bremner in the 58th minute and was almost sent off for a similar tackle on the Scottish captain which earned him an admonishing finger from Dutch referee Arie Van Gemert. On that same play, defender Francisco Marinho got the yellow card for arguing.

Bremner and Rivelino fought a running battle, a leftover of an explosive meeting between the two in Rio during the "Little World Cup" two years ago.

Bremner, at 5 feet 5 inches the smallest man on the field, was a giant in the game, breaking up Brazilian attacks with his tigerish tackling and spraying passes in all directions to lead a counter-offensive.

Brazil had no one to match Bremner's fire but they had a stout-hearted defender in Marinho, who stood firm when the Brazilian defense broke around him toward the end of the second half.

## Ocana Lunch Victim

CARCASSONNE, France, June 18 (AP)—Spanish cycling champion Luis Ocana fell while grabbing his lunch bag during the Tour de l'Aude bicycle race today and severely bruised his right elbow. Ocana, winner of last year's Tour de France, was taken to Carcassonne Hospital, where physicians found nothing broken but advised him to take two weeks' rest and cancel his participation in this year's Tour de France which starts June 27.

## Today's Games

### GROUP THREE

The Netherlands vs. Sweden, at Dortmund.

Bulgaria vs. Uruguay, at Hannover.

### GROUP FOUR

Hungary vs. Poland, at Munich.

Argentina vs. Italy, at Stuttgart.

## Borg Is Upset On Grass Court

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 18 (Reuters)—Bjorn Borg, who Sunday won the French Open on a clay court was eliminated today on the grass by Milan Holcsek in the opening round of the Nottingham International tennis tournament.

Holcsek, stateless, won, 5-7, 6-3, 12-10 against the 18-year-old Swede who was using this tournament as a warmup for Wimbledon, which starts next week.

Borg said later, "The grass courts made all the difference and some of my shots were tired. However, I can now get away to practice for Wimbledon."

## Haitian Banned As a Dope Test Proves Positive

MUNICH, June 18 (UPI)—The International Football Federation (FIFA) today banned Haiti full-back Ernest Jean-Joseph for failing a dope test.

A FIFA statement said traces of phenylmetrazine were found in the test taken following Haiti's 3-1 loss to Italy Saturday. Goitfried Schoenhofner, director of FIFA's anti-doping control, said the drug was a stimulant which is usually used for slimming purposes because it cuts the appetite.

Jean-Joseph, who thus became the first player in a World Cup final to be banned for taking a prohibited drug, said he was taking the pill, prescribed him by his doctor in Haiti, to combat asthma.

"I had no idea these pills were on the doping list and I did not check with my doctor here," said Jean-Joseph, 26.

## Indians' Gaylord Perry Completes 12th in Row

LEVELAND, June 18 (UPI)—

Brother singled home Dick Duffy with the winning hit in the ninth inning last night to give Gaylord Perry his 12th straight victory as the Cleveland Indians defeated the Chicago Sox, 4-3.

Perry, who scored three times in the game, was safe at first base when Cy Avera couldn't pick up his slow roller. Duffy, who scored on Broderick's sacrifice and scored on Broderick's second run-scoring single of the night.

Perry, who has not lost a game since losing the opening game of a season on April 6, struck out six to give him a career total of 2,170, good for 19th place on the all-time strikeout list.

The Indians, who trailed his 10th straight complete game, a 1-0 lead in the fifth inning, were edged by five hits as he hit the distance for the 12th in 15 starts.

## Tuesday

### reisleben Helps

### adres Top Cubs

CHICAGO, June 18 (UPI)—

A Diego rookie Dave Preisleben gave up eight walks but took out seven in 7 2/3 innings as the Padres defeated the Chicago Cubs, 2-4, for the fourth time in five games this season.

Preisleben, now 6-2, contributed a second-inning single that led to a run and triggered a 3-run fifth with a leadoff double. Chicago right-hander Bill Hammon, who lasted 5 1/3 innings, fared his 10th loss against r victories.

## Major League Standings

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

#### Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Red Sox	22	22	.500	0
Yankees	20	24	.455	2 1/2
Toronto	22	22	.500	2 1/2
Baltimore	20	24	.455	2 1/2
White Sox	21	23	.478	2 1/2
Angels	20	24	.455	2 1/2

#### Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	22	22	.500	0
San Francisco	20	24	.455	2 1/2
Oakland	21	23	.478	2 1/2
Seattle	20	24	.455	2 1/2
California	21	23	.478	2 1/2

#### Monday's Results

Atlanta 1, Minnesota 0.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 2, Seattle 1.

#### Tuesday's Games

Atlanta vs. Milwaukee, 2.
San Francisco vs. Oakland, 3.
Los Angeles vs. Seattle, 4.
St. Louis vs. Chicago, 5.

## Monday's Line Scores

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	22	22	.500	0
Los Angeles	20	24	.455	2 1/2
San Francisco	21	23	.478	2 1/2
Oakland	20	24	.455	2 1/2
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## Observer

## Primer for the Broke

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—This is a telephone. It is not making a sound. See how quiet the telephone is. See how happy it looks.

Why does the telephone look so happy? It looks happy because it is making money without doing any work. It is congratulating itself upon being such a clever machine.

It is thinking that this man in whose house it is living will soon be giving it even more money to let it take up room in his house.

Look at the man. Can you see the strange hand removing money from his pocket? It is very hard to see. You must look very close. The hand does not belong to the man. It belongs to the telephone. The hand is collecting the money the telephone charges the man for living in his house.

Every year the telephone charges the man \$80 for just sitting there doing nothing. Is this man not dumber than any you have ever seen? He has shelves of books which also sit in his house doing nothing, but he would be very angry if one of the books put its hand in his pocket and removed \$80 for the privilege of taking up house space.

He would choke the book and call it a scoundrel and throw it out of the house, would he not? Indeed he would. Why does he not choke the telephone and throw it out of the house?

If he did that, you see, he would be cut off from the world. He could no longer hear bad news as soon as it happened. He could no longer be communicated with by people with nothing to communicate.

If he became ill, he could not call a doctor who does not make house calls. The man believes it is worth \$80 a year to enjoy these blessings.

The man is also happy because the telephone cares for so many widows and orphans. He has read the telephone's advertisements and press releases. He has seen the telephone's television commercials.

But what is this? Stand back, everyone! Hold onto your money! The man is going to use the telephone.

Look at the telephone glow with excitement. Do you know why the telephone is excited? The telephone is hoping the man will call somebody across the city line so it can charge him more money.

It is hoping he will call somebody who lives in another city so it can charge him lots more money.

See how dreamy the telephone looks as the man approaches it. It is dreaming of the day when it can charge him tons and tons of more money for talking more than two minutes. It is dreaming of the day when it can charge him truckloads of more money calling someone who lives outside his block.

Oh, see how cross the telephone is. The man is dialing his own long-distance call. The telephone is cross because it will get less money this way. It wants the man to place the call with the operator so it can get lots more money.

The telephone is so cross that it will not complete the call. It buzzes angrily at the man. See him dial again and again. It is no use. He has made the telephone too angry. The telephone is embarrassed about living in the same house with a miser.

Ah, the man has given up. He is turning on his television set. He is watching a splendid commercial. It is telling him about the wonderful service his telephone provides. See the man crying. Do you know why he is crying? Do you think it is because he is reminded of all the widows and orphans his telephone is supporting?

Do not be foolish, dear children. He is crying because the telephone hand in his pocket is becoming bigger and bigger and he is thinking that his telephone is competing to turn his wife and children into widows and orphans before their time.

Will the telephone then take the poor dears under its generous care? Surely it will. But if it will, why is the telephone winking at the television commercial? Why is the telephone licking its chops?



Waterloo battle scene which is at the Panorama Museum.

## Belgium, Britain, the 2d Battle of Waterloo

By Jan Sjöby

WATERLOO, Belgium, June 18 (UPI)—Belgo-British units, commanded jointly by the 8th Duke of Wellington and Belgian Baron Smeyt d'Oppuers, are in action in Waterloo village—150 years after the battle. They intend to advance south to the Chain road and beyond, but they are not going to fight the French.

"We are here to join them, actually," said Col. Jean Bloch, chief of staff of the Belgian divisions of the recently constituted bi-national Waterloo Committee. "We, from north of the old Chain road front line, are just as anxious as they are to find out exactly what happened around here on that remarkable June 18, 1815."

The Waterloo Committee—known in somewhat more wordy French as the Comité pour les Etudes Historiques de la Bataille de Waterloo—was constituted here this spring with 18 charter members, British and Belgian, all distinguished scholars. Paragraph 3 in the Act of Constitution places the head office in the headquarters of the 1st Duke of Wellington, across from the royal chapel and village church on the Chaussée de Bruxelles.

"Our primary aim," said Col. Bloch, "is to restore to the historic site the dignity it deserves. After all, 140,000 men took to the field on that day and some 50,000 stayed for good. It was, we believe, the biggest and bloodiest military engagement ever staged up till that day."

The center of action was at and around Lion Hill, built a decade or so after Napoleon's final defeat, over the site where the Prince of Orange was injured. Gordon of the Highlanders was mortally wounded a few hundred yards down the Chain road and Lord Uxbridge lost his leg to a cannon ball farther down, along the Charleroi road.

The stretch of land below the hill has grown into a gaudy, Tivoli-like collection of bars, cafés and restaurants, was museums and many documentary movie houses. The parkings of the Panorama Museum are badly in need of restoration.

"Some of the leases of Lion Hill operators are expiring," said Col. Bloch. "We'll fight a new battle of Waterloo and try to take them over."

The Waterloo Committee has varied and ambitious plans: One is historical research, expensed and partly financed by the committee. The view of Waterloo has traditionally been

presented from the south side of the Chain road, with Bonaparte and his marshals as the heroes of the day.

"We aren't out to get the emperor and his marshals," said Col. Bloch. "We merely want to put matters straight. After all, the allies won the battle, setting the history of Europe and much of the world for a couple of generations to come."

The duke, the baron and the colonel will have ample backing in their efforts: The founding members include Prof. Henri Bernard of the Royal Belgian Military Academy, Count Henri Frenay, a noted historian, J. De Neef, governor of Brabant, and André Causin, mayor of Waterloo.

"We plan a marked path," said Col. Bloch, "with sign posts explaining just what happened where, to place it all in a fair, nonpartisan, historical perspective. In addition to scientific research and practical clean-up jobs, we wish to present to a general public the field between the farms Hougomont and Papelotte."

The terrain at the center of action is considerably lower than it was in 1815. Men from Liège dug away some 1.13 million cubic feet of it to build Lion Hill in the mid-1830s. The original "Wellington elm tree," his command post, was chopped up by souvenir hunters within a few years after the battle. A new elm was planted on the spot in 1885 by the governor of Brabant and a platform is planned nearby by the committee to give a visitor an idea of how the duke saw the field from some 6 to 10 feet up in the air.

A first salvo from the committee was fired last month with the publication of a 48-page guidebook commissioned by the committee from charter member David Howarth, British writer-historian. It lists five vantage points from where one may see what men and horses saw when Bonaparte's men and Wellington's stood face to face, with Blücher coming in from the east.

Mr. Howarth answers a lot of questions, but he raises even more: Why, he asks, did a sophisticated cavalryman like Ney decide to attack an infantry regiment in closed squares? He must have realized that horses do not advance against a solid hedge of bayonets, and that there was gunpowder and lead in the musket barrels back of those bayonets.

"These are the type of questions the committee would like to solve or have solved," commented Col. Bloch. "From my point of view," said Mr. Howarth, "the most important thing with the Battle of Waterloo is that it brought half a century of more-or-less peace to troubled Europe."

## PEOPLE: Soviet Pianist Richter Cancels Trip to London

Soviet pianist Sviatoslav Richter canceled a Beethoven recital in London Tuesday because of illness. Richter, 50, was expected to arrive from Moscow earlier in the day but sent a telegram saying that he is suffering from high blood pressure and that his doctors had ordered him not to travel. Richter has denied reports, emanating from Soviet dissident sources, that he was planning to settle in the West.

BACK TO DUTY: Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, rejoined his ship, HMS Jupiter, Tuesday in Devonport, England. LEFT BEHIND: Laura Jo Watkins, 20, invited to England at the request of Prince Charles to attend a party given by U.S. Ambassador Walter A. Hauser. She was expected to fly home to San Diego Tuesday. Publicity about the reported romance was so tremendous that Miss Watkins moved out of the Annenbergs' residence Saturday and went into hiding.

A man serving a life sentence for murder has "married" a legal secretary at Sing Sing in defiance of a U.S. Supreme Court ban. Peter Butler, 31, sentenced for the 1967 murder of a university professor, was married on Sunday to Dorothy Thorne, a secretary to attorney William Kunstler. The ceremony was conducted in a visitors' room at Sing Sing by a Jesuit priest, the Rev. Joseph O'Rourke. "If they got married, it's certainly illegal," said Ted Shubin, superintendent of the prison. He went on to say that any such wedding was not only illegal civilly but also in the eyes of the church because "the religious aspect was not properly processed by the Catholic Church." Butler and his wife have been fighting for three years against a state law prohibiting prisoners from marrying. Last March the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against them.

Maria Widmar, eldest of Pablo Picasso's three illegitimate children, has won a share of the late painter's estate. An appeals court judge in Aix-en-Provence, France, formally recognized her Monday as Picasso's daughter, basing his judgment on a recent French law giving such offspring an automatic share in inheritance. Mrs. Widmar, 39, is the daughter of Marie-Thérèse Walter. The



Sviatoslav Richter ... concert canceled

court had previously recognized the claims of Picasso's two illegitimate children, Claude and Paloma, 28, whose mother was Françoise Gilot.

Two bus drivers from K.C. City have been suspended for kissing on the job. Francis Ter and his wife Margaret, were married last December. The kissing incident occurred when they were driving a bus for the K.C. City transportation authority. "We don't allow wives, girlfriends or drivers to ride their buses any length of time," he said. "We don't allow wives, girlfriends or drivers to ride their buses any length of time," he said. "We don't allow wives, girlfriends or drivers to ride their buses any length of time," he said.

A Madrid prosecutor has demanded a prison sentence of centuries and 48 years for C. Vilda Lagarto, who is charged with selling apartments in existing houses. Vilda's law told the court that their would reimburse the 4,353 plaintiffs. The prosecutor's demand was not, it appears, exception it was arrived at by multiple, a comparatively small sum by the number of plaintiffs. Any case, the law says that maximum a person can serve is 30 years. No sentence was pronounced.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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